The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7760.—VOL. XLVII.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1863.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Peacock's Point, Balmain, Mrs. William M'Diarmaid, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Saturday, the 18th instant, at the Scots Church, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. William Frederick Schwaeble, a native of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, Germany, to Bridget Quinn, a native of King's County, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On January 12, at 101, Lower George-street, Kingstown, Ireland, of bronchitis, Mary Anne Holt, relict of the late Mr. William Shaw, daughter of Joseph Holt, Esq., better known as General Holt, and sister of the late Joshua Holt, Esq., of this city.

On the 27th of February, at Calcutta, George Albert, the infant son of Joseph and Mary Peers, aged 6 months 24 days.

On the 15th instant, at Bowenfels, Mr. Alexander Binning, aged 53 years.

On Friday, the 17th instant, at Willow Cottage, Ultimo, Joseph Wilson, the youngest son of William and Catherine Ann Bull, aged 1 year and 6 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NELSON GOLD FIELDS.—THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP PRINCE ALFRED, EDWARD WHEELER, commander, will be despatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, and PORT COOPER, SATURDAY, April 25th.

Goods and passengers for Taranaki forwarded by the Company's interprovincial steamer transhipping at Nelson.

For further information on freight and passage, apply at the company's office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of April, 1863.

FROM SYDNEY:

On MONDAY, at 11 p.m., the PATERSON.
On WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 11 p.m., the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN direct.
On SATURDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.

FROM MORPETH:

On TUESDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 p.m., the PATERSON.
On FRIDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, SATURDAY, 25th April.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING, MONDAY, at 7; and COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 21st April.
To BRISBANE.—YARRA YARRA, THIS AFTERNOON, MONDAY, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—WILLIAMS, TUESDAY, 28th April, at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, THURSDAY, at 5 p.m.
To GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, SATURDAY, at 4 p.m.
To PORT DENISON via ROCKHAMPTON.—EAGLE, on or about 18th May.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE, and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, three times a month.

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—THIS (MONDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The PELICAN, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 8, returning from GOSFORD at 4 p.m.

Phoenix Wharf, April 20th.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon, and KIAMA at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—MIMOSA, TO-MORROW, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—KIAMA, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
WOGONGA (Gulf Diggings).—Steamer on THURSDAY, 30th instant.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

These swift Steamers ply on week days, viz.:—
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

On SUNDAY,

From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Refreshments on board. Steerage fare only 1s. 6d.; return or double trip.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, daily.—Fares, 1s. PHANTOM or BREADALBANE leave

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10.15, 2.15, 5.30	10.30, 2.30	8.15, 12.0, 4.30.

Monthly tickets, 30s. each.

S. H. WILSON, agent.

ESTHER, for MANNING RIVER.—For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—WILLIAM HEZLETT. For freight, apply on board, Roddam and Leslie's Wharf.

MELANIE, for BRISBANE.—☞ Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward Bills of Lading for signature. Has room for a few tons of freight, for which apply to R. TOWNS and CO., Miller's Point; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The A1 brig DEVA, a chartered ship, now rapidly loading, will sail THURSDAY, 23rd instant. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The splendid A1 clipper schooner COLONIST, JOSEPH SCAPLEHORN, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf; to ALEXANDER BROWN, or to THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The WOODPECKER. For freight, apply on board, Roddam and Leslie's Wharf.

PIONEER LINE of PACKET SHIPS.—FOR OTAGO.—The unrivalled clipper barque PANTALOON has been unavoidably detained through unforeseen circumstances, but will be positively despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.

Pioneer Booking Office, LINCKER and CO., 166, Lower George-street.

PIONEER LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.—For OTAGO.—To follow the PANTALOON.—The A1 clipper ship

SIR JOHN MOORE,

1200 tons burthen, is now receiving her cargo, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

She has just landed 250 passengers from London, in good health, and is consequently fitted up with all the latest improvements, and ready to sail on the above date.

Room for intermediate and steerage passengers only.

Apply at once, Pioneer Booking Office, LINCKER and CO., 166, Lower George-street.

NEW ZEALAND LINE OF PACKETS TO OTAGO.

THE LION

Clears at the Customs early THIS DAY.

☞ Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 4 p.m.

THOMAS, ROWE, NORTON, and CO.

☞ We have another first-class ship to succeed the LION, and having sufficient cargo, will take only a limited number of steerage passengers.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, PHILLIP JONES, commander, is now fast loading, and will sail in a few days. Shippers will please send down their goods at once.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers. 16th April.

FOR PASSENGERS and Light Freight only.—The clipper barque ELLEN LEWIS will sail from NEWCASTLE on or about 1st May, for SAN FRANCISCO and PUGET SOUND.

Apply on board to Captain HELLON, Jolly's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO and VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—For Passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship ALL SERENE, 1000 tons, M. M. MEYERS, commander, will sail in a few days; a most liberal scale of provisions will be furnished.

For passage apply to H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay; or to JOHN C. MALCOLM, 30, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR TAHITI.—The undersigned are open to make engagements for passengers or light freight to TAHITI by a first-class vessel, to sail in about ten days. Immediate application is necessary.

BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—For Chinese Passengers.—The first-class British ship ABYSSINIAN, 1600 tons burthen, WILLIAM PUNCHARD, commander, will sail about the 20th April. This fine ship has spacious 'tween decks for intermediate passengers, and her saloon accommodation is unrivalled.

For passage in the intermediate apply to Messrs. MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; and for light freight and saloon passengers to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR SHANGHAI direct.—To Shippers of Horses.—The A1 ship NAOMI, P. SAYERS, commander, will sail for the above port on 28th instant. This vessel is well adapted for the conveyance of horses, and has invariably landed them in first-rate condition.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SHANGHAI direct.—For passengers, and light freight only.—The A1 ship ALMA, 555 tons register, W. CONN, commander, will sail for the above port on 25th instant.

Has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR CALLAO, the fine first-class ship ROB ROY, JOHN BLACKLOCK, commander, 823 tons register; has a full poop, and fine accommodation for passengers.

For terms of passage and light freight apply on board; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—The following well-known clipper vessels will sail for LONDON direct, as under—

KOSCIUSKO, 1192 tons register, C. STUART, commander, on 25th April.

STRATHDON, 976 tons register, G. H. PILE, commander, on 25th May.

Each vessel will carry an experienced surgeon. Passages may be engaged at once; for which, or freight, apply to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON, with quick dispatch.—The well-known favourite A1 Aberdeen clipper ship RIFLEMAN, 800 tons, THOMAS S. BRUCE, commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will have prompt dispatch. Has a full poop, and every accommodation for first-class passengers.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR PASSENGERS and Light Freight only.—To sail 20th APRIL.—For HONGKONG direct.—The magnificent British-built clipper ship CLARA NOVELLO, A1 Lloyd's register 12 years, JOHN HINGSTON, commander. This ship has most superior accommodation for cabin passengers, and great height, with thorough ventilation for between decks passengers. The ship is moored off the Gas Works.

Application for passage to be made on board the ship to Captain HINGSTON; or at 100, New Pitt-street, to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—To sail on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April.—Messrs. Green's fine A1 frigate-built ship VERNON, 1000 tons, EDWARD JONES, commander, has one poop and two lower deck first-class cabins still disengaged, and room for a few second and third class passengers, for which early application is necessary. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

RATES:

First cabin, according to agreement
Second ditto, £30
Third ditto, £20.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation of this fine ship, at Circular Quay.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

MESSRS. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FOR LONDON.—To follow the Vernon.—Messrs. Green's well-known splendid A1 clipper-built ship ORWELL, 1200 tons, HENRY QUIN, commander, is now receiving Wool, at Talbot's Store, will sail early in MAY. She has splendid accommodation for passengers, and invites inspection; has full poop and lofty 'tween decks, and is now lying at the Circular Quay. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

FARES.

First cabin, according to accommodation required
Second ditto, £30, including steward's attendance.
Third ditto, £20.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Chincha Islands to the United Kingdom.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

CHARTER.—☞ The undersigned are open to Charter Vessels of any tonnage, at current rates, for the conveyance of Coals from Sydney to China, India, and the west coast of America. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WANTED, to CHARTER, either a Screw COLLIER or Sailing VESSEL, to load stock for New Caledonia. JAMES MACNAMARA and CO., 324, George-street.

VESSELS wanted to carry Coal from Newcastle to Sydney. Despatch guaranteed. Apply Newcastle Wallsend Company's Office, Exchange, Sydney.

VESSEL.—For SALE, a fast-sailing CUTTER, 3 years old, copper fastened, well found and ready for immediate use; carries 18 tons; draught, 4 feet. Apply MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

WANTED, VESSELS to carry Coals from Hexham to Sydney. Despatch guaranteed. Apply at the Minmi Colliery Office, No. 6, first floor, Exchange, Sydney.

WANTED, several small VESSELS, of light draught of water; constant employment, and good freights. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

WARWICKSHIRE, from Liverpool.—The consignees of the undermentioned goods are requested to take notice that unless Customs ENTRIES for the same are passed by 11 a.m. this day, they will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense.

CK over C—18 bales caustic soda.

SP and Co—25 barrels soda crystals. Shipped by Smith, Preston, and Co. Consigned to J. and W. Byrnes and Co.

WW—41 barrels caustic soda. Shipped by W. Pennington. Consigned to Order.

THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

REGISTRE MARITIME.—The undersigned, having been appointed agents for the Registre Maritime (French Lloyds), are now prepared to grant CERTIFICATES, they have appointed Messrs. W. F. NORRIE and JOHN CUTHBERT, surveyors.

HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.

229, George-street.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company grants insurances on wool in bales, in sheds, on stations.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

Sydney, November 6.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the twenty-third Half-yearly General MEETING of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the company's office, George-street, Sydney, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ended the 31st ultimo, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the deed of settlement.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.

Sydney, 1st April.

THE UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

MARINE BRANCH.—The Directors will be prepared to receive proposals for insurance in this branch of the Company's business, on and after MONDAY, the 20th April, 1863.

Captain R. T. MOODIE has been appointed the Company's MARINE SURVEYOR.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

Sydney, 17th April.

THE CARDIFF COAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the first half-yearly MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the Colliery, Lake Macquarie, on SATURDAY, 25th April, at noon, to receive the report of the directors for the past half-year.

By order of the Board,

GEO. A. RUSSELL, secretary.

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, in Sussex-street Mission Chapel, when a financial report for the last quarter will be read. Chair taken half-past 7.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A Monster MEETING, at the Masonic Hall, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant. The Honorable George Allen, M.L.C., will preside.

Ladies and heads of families are respectfully invited to attend.

Several influential gentlemen are expected to address the meeting. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

H. C. WILSON, hon. sec.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CARTON, Mr. WILLIAM, last heard of at Lambing Flat, please send your address to your Friend, H. H., 192, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.

IF JOHN COTTON, who left Macleay River thirteen years ago, is still living, he is requested to write to his wife, EMMA COTTON, on the above river, as she intends to get married.

LUDWIG CABALT.—Your brother SEBASTIAN wishes to hear of you. Address Bibenluke, Monaro.

MR. —— is desired to return the £4 received in over-change from Bookseller's Shop, Sydney.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum and the bonus of two shillings per share, declared at the fifteenth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders, held on Wednesday, the 15th instant, will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at the offices, corner of Hunter and Pitt streets.

By order of the Board,

April 15. JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY and LITERARY INSTITUTION.—A Special General MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders will be held in the Library THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of executing the Deed of further charge to the Trustees of the Savings' Bank to secure an additional loan of £1000, authorised to be borrowed by the general meeting of the 11th of February last.

R. A. A. MOREHEAD, hon. secretary.

Library, Bent-street, 1st April, 1863.

THE ANNIVERSARY TEA MEETING will be held in the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BALMAIN, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 21st instant. Tea will be on the tables at half-past six o'clock precisely.

The following ministers and others are expected to take part in the proceedings: the Revs. R. Boag, B.A., W. Curnow, S. Humphreys, J. L. M'Skimming, A. Rea, Dr. Steel, and A. Thomson.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, may be had from Mr. A. Chape and Mr. Wilkinson, Balmain; or from any member of the committee of management.

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' Trade Society meet this evening, at KELLY'S, Emu Inn, at 8.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—The Public are informed that a BRANCH of this Bank was OPENED for general banking business at BOWEN, Port Denison, in Queensland, on the 28th ultimo, under the management of Mr. JOHN WISEMAN DARGIN.

A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

Sydney, 11th March, 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A BRANCH of this Bank has THIS DAY been opened at CARCOAR, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-Yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April instant, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a Director in the room of Robert Tooth, Esq., resigned; and to consider such other matters as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors, relating to the affairs of the Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. WOODHOUSE, general manager.

By the 45th clause of the Deed of Settlement it is provided that every Proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of Director shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, fourteen days before the day of election.

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 9th April, 1863.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that ELIAS CARPENTER WEEKES, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Director in this Bank, and has given due notice thereof, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, general manager.

THE ELECTORATE of the GLEBE.—Notice is hereby given that a Writ has been received by me from the Honorable John Hay, Esquire, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 2nd April instant, for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly in the room of Thomas Ware Smart, Esquire, resigned; and that the nomination will take place on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Balmain; and, in the event of the election being contested, the polling will take place on SATURDAY, the 9th day of May, commencing at 8 a.m., and closing at 4 p.m.

J. SHOOBERT, Returning-officer.

PENNANT HILLS ROAD TRUST.—In accordance with the provisions of 4th Vic., No. 12, intituled, "An Act to provide for the making and repairing of parish roads in the colony of New South Wales," a Public MEETING of the Proprietors of Land legally interested in the Parish Road leading from Parramatta to Castle Hill will be holden, at the Police Office, Parramatta, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of Electing Trustees.

W. M. LANGLEY, C.P.S.

Dated 17th April, 1863.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS, SYDNEY, NORTH CIRCUIT.—The Annual TEA MEETING in aid of the above will be held in the York-street schoolrooms THIS EVENING, at half-past six o'clock; after which a Public Meeting will be held in the church. Chair to be taken by John Caldwell, Esq., M.P.

Revds. Dr. Steel, Chapman, Rabone, Vanderkiste, Curnow; W. Love, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen will address the meeting.

Tickets for the tea, 1s. 6d. each.

A collection will be made at the public meeting.

TEMPERANCE HALL! Temperance Hall!! TO-NIGHT, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Mr. SHERIDAN MOORE will give an oral review of Judge Therry's Work on New South Wales. He will quote largely from this remarkable book, particularly in reference to the "dark days" of the colony—Criminals reformed—Criminals "game to the last"—the Governors, Judges, Lawyers, Clergy, Journalists, Immigrants to, and People of New South Wales. Political celebrities sketched, graphic and humorous anecdotes quoted, with startling revelations of the past and present social life of the colony. Admission: Reserved seats, 2s. 6d.; Seats, 1s. Doors open at half-past 7 p.m. Discourse will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

JUDGE THERRY'S WORK.—In Mr. SHERIDAN MOORE'S Discourse, THIS EVENING, many omissions will be supplied, and partial suppressions explained.

PROFESSOR HILL, in "Bardell v. Pickwick," at Windsor, THIS EVENING, 1s., and 2s. 6d.

PROFESSOR HILL in "Bardell v. Pickwick," at Parramatta, TUESDAY, 21st instant.

PROFESSOR HILL on "Colonial Parliamentary and Stump Oratory." Newtown, WEDNESDAY, 22nd.

PROFESSOR HILL'S "Night with Shakspere." Australian Library, April 23rd.

CRICKET.—Garibaldi Club Quarterly MEETING, THIS EVENING, 7.30. Roll up.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Full Rehearsal THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. DOUGLASS CALLEN, conductor.

O'CONNELL MONUMENT FUND.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at a Preliminary Meeting, held at the Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, on Thursday, the 16th instant, the Hon. J. H. Plunkett in the chair, the following Committee was appointed, viz.:—The Chairman, Daniel Egan, Esq., M.L.A., Rev. J. F. Sheridan, Alderman Caraher, W. Hanson, Esq., and William Dolman and William Sigerson, hon. secretaries, with power to add to their number, to make the necessary arrangements for a Public Meeting.

In accordance with the above resolution, a Public MEETING of persons desirous of co-operating with the Dublin Committee in erecting a MONUMENT in Dublin to DANIEL O'CONNELL, will be held at the Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant, at 7 o'clock.

J. H. PLUNKETT, Chairman.
WILLIAM DOLMAN, } Hon.
WILLIAM SIGERSON, } secretaries.

NOTICE.—The SYDNEY COMMERCIAL REVIEW will be published for the April Mail to Europe with improved type, and much additional information. Parties requiring copies will please notify same by 20th instant to ROBERT PHILLIPS and CO., E. I. and Colonial Brokers, Pitt-street, next Exchange.

DARLING POINT.—LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivision of Mr. Justice Cheeke's property, Darling Point, also, CARDS TO VIEW, can now be obtained on application to

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 11th May.

NOTICE.—JOSEPH SIMMONS, Junior, being about to proceed to Europe, requests all claims to be sent immediately, care of A. H. M'Culloch, Esq., solicitor, Wynyard-square.

DANCING ACADEMY, 103, Elizabeth-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes on Mondays and Wednesdays. Private lessons given.

QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY. THIS EVENING, Monday, at Mr. W. CLARK'S, 103, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO of the celebrated and original

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

The Christy's Minstrels, in returning their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have been favoured with in Sydney, beg to intimate that their stay is unavoidably limited, and will positively terminate on the 9th of May next.

THIS EVENING, Monday, April 20th,
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
"COME WHERE MY LOVE LIES DREAMING,"
And,
"OFT WHEN NIGHT AND MAYING,"
Every Evening.

Messrs. Brown and Norton in their Inimitable Delineations of

NEGRO LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

New Songs, Dances, Solos, Comic Acts, &c.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture	Christy's
Opening Chorus	Company
Hard Times	Mr. J. H. Melvyn
Aunt Sally	Mr. J. Brown
Lily of the Vale	Mr. C. Stewart
Never mind	Mr. W. Norton
We meet again	Mr. T. Rainford
Reminiscences of Shakspere	Mr. J. Brown
Be kind to the loved ones at home	Mr. C. Stewart
Johnny has gone for a soldier	Mr. W. Norton

Quintette—Come where my love lies dreaming—Messrs. Stewart, Melvyn, Rainford, Nish, and Steele.

Blacksmith Chorus, from "Il Trovatore" (first time), Company.

Interval of ten minutes.

PART II.

Irish Lilt	Messrs. Norton and Brown
Ballad	Mr. T. Rainford
Trial Dance	Messrs. Brown and Norton

Quartette, "Oft when Night and Maying" .... Messrs. Stewart, Melvyn, Nish, and Rainford

Spiritual Manifestations—Subject, Mr. Brown; Medium, Mr. Nish.

Violoncello Solo .... Mr. C. Steele

Burlesque Swiss Singers, Messrs. Norton, Brown, Melvyn, and Rainford.

Interval of five minutes.

To conclude with, for the last time, the Grand Burlesque (written for the Christy's by W. Brough, Esq.),

LA SONNAMBULA.

Dinah (a Darkey Girl) commonly called Amina, fond of walking in her sleep .... Mr. W. Norton

Dandy Jim (known in operatic circles as Elvino) ...... Mr. J. H. Melvyn

Adolphus (a heavy coloured swell) a Count of no account, allowed to change his name from Rudolpho ...... Mr. T. Rainford

Madame Annie Body (Dinah's mother) .... Mr. C. Stewart

Pompey and Pete (two Darkies), not recognised in Bellini's version, but indispensable in this .... Messrs. Nish and Brown

The Grand Orchestra, numbering 60 (keys), imported to this colony by Erard, under the directorship of ...... Mr. C. Steele

Villagers, Notary, &c... By the Remainder of the Company

The Patterns of the Properties, Dresses, &c., kindly forwarded by the Helvetic Antiquarian Museum.

DAY PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Prices of admission: Reserved seats, 5s.; second seats, 3s.; gallery, 2s.

Children admitted half-price.

Plan of the Hall at Mr. J. R. Clarke's, music publisher, George-street, where alone reserved seats can be secured.

Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at 8 precisely.

Carriages to set down with horses' heads to the south, take up to the north.

Special Notice.—Carriages may be ordered for ten o'clock.

Musical director, Mr. A. Nish. Stage manager, Mr. J. Brown. Secretary, Mr. H. D. Wilton. Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Melvyn.

Bonnets are not allowed to be worn in the reserved seats.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. K. Tolano. In consequence of the overcrowded state of the pit, during Mr. Charles Dillon's engagement, on and after this date, the stalls will be thrown open to the patrons of this part of the Theatre, affording increased accommodation for 300 persons.

The greatest legitimate success ever achieved in Sydney. Third week of the engagement of the great London tragedian,

Mr. CHARLES DILLON

who will appear TO-NIGHT, and every evening until further notice, for the first time in Sydney, in his renowned impersonation of

BELPHEGOR,

played by him 300 nights in one season at the Lyceum, London, and four times by Royal command.

Mrs. CHARLES DILLON.

and the

GREAT STAR COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, and every evening until further notice, the performances will commence with the admired drama of

BELPHEGOR;
or the Pride of Birth.

Guillaume Palliasse .... Mr. Charles Dillon.

To conclude with the comedy of the

IRISH HEIRESS!

Kate O'Brien .... Mrs Charles Dillon.

THE KING'S MUSKETEERS.

In consequence of the great success attending its first representation, it will shortly be repeated.

In active preparation, a new comedy, by Charles Dillon, Esq., entitled the

ARTISTE OF FLORENCE.

Also, Shakspere's sublime tragedy of

HAMLET.

KREITMEYERS MUSEUM, Pitt-street.—The very liberal patronage bestowed on Signor and Madame GHIO during their engagement of eight weeks in Sydney, has induced them to devote the entire proceeds of THIS DAY (MONDAY, April 20th), for the benefit of the RANDWICK DESTITUTE ASYLUM, being positively their last appearance in Sydney.

Mr. Rayner has kindly given the use of the room for the occasion.

Price of admission, one shilling. Hours of exhibiting, from 10 till 12 a.m., 2 till 5, and 7 till 10, p.m.

Let every one improve this the last opportunity of witnessing these Living Wonders, and by so doing contribute to a charitable cause.

THE PRINCE OF WALES arrived by the last mail, accompanied by the PRINCESS ALEXANDRA. Splendid life-like MODELS of the above illustrious personages will appear at the Museum of Illustration, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), with the rest of the curiosities of the Museum. Admission 1s., children 6d.

FAT GIRL, FAT GIRL, FAT GIRL.—Will shortly APPEAR in Sydney. N.B. The greatest living wonder.

AUSTRALIAN QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.—Members are respectfully informed that the above will re-open TUESDAY EVENING, 21st, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. W. Clark's Rooms, Elizabeth-street. H. F. LEWIS, hon. secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The following CLASSES in connection with the Institution are now in operation:—

CLASS.	TEACHER.	MEETS.	TERMS
Greek	Dr. Woolley, D.C.L.	Wednesday, 7 p.m.	Free.
Ditto, elementary	Mr. Paterson, M.A.	Friday, 7·30	Ditto
Latin	Ditto	Tuesday, 7	Ditto
Ditto, elementary	Ditto	Ditto, 8	Ditto
Logic	Dr. Woolley, D.C.L.	Wednesday, 8	Ditto
French	Mr. Curtis	Monday, Thursday, 7·30	£1
Arithmetic, Algebra, &c.	Mr. Jones	Tuesday, Friday, 7·30	£1
Drawing	Mr. Thomas	Monday, Thursday 7·30	£1
Vocal Music	Mr. Chizlett	Monday, Thursday, 7 30	12s. 6d
Discussion		Friday, 8	Free

Further information can be obtained of the Secretary,

JOHN T. HOBBS.

Cards of membership are now ready for issue. Subscription £1 per annum.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—New Quarter commences April 1st. Cards of Membership are now ready. Subscription to Reading-room, Library, &c., £1 per annum.

JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

REMINISCENCES of Thirty Years' Residence in New South Wales and Victoria, by Roger Therry, Esq., late a Judge of the Supreme Court. Price 17s., post paid to the country, 19s. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

CHRISTIAN PLEADER SUMMARY, 6d. post free. ADDISON, 411, George-street, Sydney.

THE CAPTAIN COOK DEMONSTRATION.—The public are informed that TICKETS for the Captain Cook Demonstration will be issued only up to the evening of the 21st instant, in order to enable the Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the comfort of those desirous of attending the Ceremony.

THE BANQUET.

Gentlemen's tickets—20s. each, entitles them to steamer passage to and fro, and admission to the Banquet.

Ladies' tickets—10s. each, with equal privileges.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

Gentlemen and Ladies' tickets—5s. each, for a passage to and fro only.

Children's ditto—2s 6d. each, ditto ditto.

The committee contemplate providing refreshments separately for children, at a small extra charge, notice of which will appear.

Tickets may be had at the office of the Honorary Secretary, 128, Pitt-street; or from any member of the Committee. Also at

Messrs J. Sands, bookseller, George-street
J. R. Clarke, ditto, George-street
T. K. Sandon, ditto, George-street
S. Goold, ditto, Pitt and King streets
W. Moffitt, ditto, Pitt-street
Addison, ditto, George-street
Maddocks, ditto, ditto
Mader, ditto, ditto
J. Moore, ditto, ditto
Moss, musicseller, Hunter-street
Aldis, tobacconist, George-street
Penfold, ditto, ditto
C. Lawrence, ditto, ditto
Dettman, confectioner, ditto.

By order of the Committee,

(Signed) E. S. HILL, Chairman.
J. R. RADFORD, Hon. Secretary.

BANQUET to Commemorate the ANNIVERSARY of the LANDING of the Discoverer CAPTAIN COOK, to be held on the 28th April instant.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. George Allen, M.L.C.
Messrs. G. W. Allen
S. Bennett
E. Bell
Chalder
Cracknell
T. Cooper
The Hon. J. B. Darvall, Q.C., M.L.C.
Messrs. W B Dalley, M.L.A.
R. Driver, M.L.A.
John Fairfax
E. Flood
H. F. Fox
F. Garling
Thos. Holt, M.L.A.
Jas. Hart, M.L.A.
A.T. Holroyd, M.L.A.
E. S Hill
W. Hanson
R. Hill
J. Holt
R. Holdsworth
G. Hill
W. Jolly
J. F. Josephson
M. F. Josephson
Rev. S. C. Kent
Messrs. John Lucas, M.L.A.
G.W. Lord, M.L.A.
G. Ledger
E. Lord
W. Long, jun.
Rev. Dr. Lang
His Honor Mr. Justice Milford
Hon. Sir W. M. Manning, Q.C., M.L.C.
Mr. James Martin, Q.C., M.L.A.

Messrs. C. Moore
Laidley Mort
T. S. Mort
J. Mort
T. Morris
Alex. Moore
M. E. Murnin
The Right Worshipful the Mayor
Mr. J. Oatley
Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., M.L.C.
Messrs W. R. Piddington, M.L.A.
J. Peden
Pinhey
M. Peden
R. P. Richardson
J. R. Radford
G. Rowley
J. Row
E. Row
His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice
Hon. T. W. Smart, M.L.A.
Messrs T. Skinner
J. H. Smyth
Tucker
G. Thornton
Hon. J. B. Watt, M.L.C.
His Honor Mr. Justice Wise
Rev. Dr. Woolley
J. West
Messrs. W. C. Windeyer
Weedon
Wrench
Wolfen
Watson.

J. R. RADFORD, hon. sec.

BANQUET to Commemorate the ANNIVERSARY of the LANDING of the Discoverer CAPTAIN COOK.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cracknell
T. Holt, Esq., M.L.A.
James Hart, Esq., M.L.A.
Messrs. Hill
W. Hanson
W. Jolly
James Martin, Esq., Q.C., M.L.A.
Mr. E. Murnin

Messrs. Pinhey
M. Peden
Rev. Dr. Woolley
J. West
Messrs. W. C. Windeyer,
Wolfen
Weedon
Wrench.

J. R. RADFORD, hon. secretary.

BANQUET to Commemorate the ANNIVERSARY of the LANDING of CAPTAIN COOK.

REGATTA COMMITTEE

R. Driver, Esq., M.L.A.
J. Hart, Esq. M.L.A.
Mr. M. F. Josephson

Mr. A. Moore
G. Thornton.

J. R. RADFORD, hon. secretary.

BANQUET to Commemorate the ANNIVERSARY of the LANDING of CAPTAIN COOK.

BANQUET COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Cracknell
E. S. Hill
W. Jolly

Messrs. M. E. Murnin
E. Wrench
Wolfen.

J. R. RADFORD, hon. secretary.

CARTES de VISITE, 3 for 10s.; glass portraits, from 2s. 6d. STEWART, 267, Pitt-street.

CARD.—HENRY NATHAN, Importer and General Commission Merchant, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

DINNER.—First-class DINNER ROOMS will be OPEN for the public on and after THIS DAY, at very reasonable prices, at R. COHEN'S, Circular Quay Hotel, Circular Quay.

ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Dentist, 178, corner of Pitt and King streets.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street Sydney.

HORSES and Vehicles bought and sold on commission. GIBSON, Horse Agency Depot, 253, Castlereagh-st.

MRS. NORDEN, 169, South Head Road. The utmost value given for left-off clothes. Letters attended to.

MR. NORDEN, 169, South Head Road.—To parties leaving for the country: Cash given for furniture.

MR. PENNINGTON, Solicitor, undertakes all business under the Real Property Act. Office, 139, King-street.

NOTICE.—Magnificently fitted new Hair-cutting and Dressing Rooms. Rooms for ladies and children. Wigs and all kinds of fancy hair work at Professor BURNETT'S, 172, Pitt-street North, opposite Foss' or Row's.

NOTICE.—HORSES and BUGGIES for HIRE or for SALE. GIBSON, adjoining Burt's, Castlereagh-street.

SPRING VANS.—Furniture carefully packed and removed to any distance. LAINSON, builder, Newtown.

W. WILLINGTON has REMOVED his Office from Prince-street to CHURCH-HILL, Sydney.—W. W. is making a shipment of Parcels to Pickford and Co., for England, the Continent of Europe and America, per Kosciusko.

THE MISSES HOOPER receive a limited number of Young Ladies as Morning Pupils. 28, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff. The quarter commences from time of entrance.

PALMER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL.—Evening Classes, 4 nights in the week.

FOR SALE, SPRING CART, nearly new; Horse and Harness—any trial given. Price £23. W. PARKER, saddler and harness maker, Riley-street, South Head Road.

A YOUTH wishes to learn a Handicraft. No salary asked. B. B., HERALD Office.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—Wanted, a COOK, for the Australian Club. Applications to be addressed to the undersigned. R. ANDERSON, secretary.

A LADY requires an ENGAGEMENT as JUNIOR TEACHER in a School; is capable of instructing in English, French, or Music. Address C. T. O., Post Office, Queanbeyan.

A PERMANENT HOME is required for a little Girl in a private family of respectability. Sixty Pounds per annum will be given to cover all expenses, instruction in music included. Letter addressed to D. E., HERALD Office, stating sex and age of respondent's children, will be treated as confidential.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Actuary's Department.—Wanted, a CALCULATOR, expert in decimal arithmetic, and with a knowledge of algebraic notation and formulæ.

Applications, in writing, accompanied by references or testimonials, must be sent to this office on or before 20th instant.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary.

Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, April 14th.

BOOKKEEPER or STOREMAN.—The advertiser requires a SITUATION in either capacity; is well acquainted with shipping and Custom-house duties. Unexceptionable references. Address N. B., HERALD Office.

FINE LAUNDRESS wanted. No person need apply without testimonials of unquestionable ability. Salary, £50 per annum, with quarters, rations, &c. Apply personally at the Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek.

LAW.—Wanted, a Conveyancing CLERK who understands his business; satisfactory references as to competency and character will be required. Apply, by letter, to NORTON and BARKER, 1 Elizabeth-street.

PARTNERSHIP.—The advertiser is desirous of accepting a PARTNER, a single gentleman, of business habits, who is possessed of a capital of about four or five hundred pounds, in a recently established commercial business, which will be found very lucrative. Address (principals only), COMMERCIAL, HERALD Office.

SEVERAL good General Servants, Nursemaids, Needlewomen, for engagement. Female Home, Darlinghurst.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, Two young LADIES and a YOUTH. 81, South Head Road.

THE ADVERTISER, who has several hours in the day at his disposal, would be glad to occupy them in keeping one or more tradesmen's books. Address, B. K., Mr. J. R. Clarke's, 356, George-street.

TO ENGINEERS.—Wanted, a thoroughly PRACTICAL ENGINEER, to take charge of an engine and pumps at the Moruya Silver Mine. Apply at the office of the Moruya Silver Mining Company, Spring-street, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.

TEAMS WANTED for

The Turon
Bathurst
Mudgee
Tambaroora
Carcoar

Tumut
Adelong
Gundagai
Windeyer, Meroo.

JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

WANTED, a BOY. 81 and 83, South Head Road.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID and two WAITERS. Apply Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, a first-class COOK, one able to carve, for the Prince Alfred Hotel (late Central), George-st.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a horse and cart. Apply to GEORGE M'CALLUM, Norton-st., Glebe.

WANTED, an UPHOLSTRESS, by the day; one that can cut out. Apply 714, George-street South.

WANTED, 3 or 4 good JOINERS. S. KING, 28, Macquarie-street, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a LIGHT PORTER. J. E. GERRARD, 688, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, MEN, to make boy's and women's boots. T. HELY, Haymarket.

WANTED, BOOT-CLOSERS. T. HELY, wholesale boot manufacturer, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply Mr. GOODMAN, 666, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, two Men, to MAKE TARPAULINS. 335, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, WORK of any description, for the patent sewing machine. Apply 96, Brisbane-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young Woman, as General SERVANT. No. 7, Stanley-street.

WANTED, Two HOUSEMAIDS. Apply at TATTERSALL'S Hotel.

WANTED, to Purchase any quantity of second-hand GUNNY BAGS. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a STOREKEEPER. HENRY PRIESTLY, 53, Sussex-street North.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, able to wash and iron; family of two. 129, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. ALEXANDER, 400, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a JOINER. Mr. MARSDEN, publican, opposite the Markets.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply at 12 o'clock, 101, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT, as Plain COOK, for two in a family. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an Upper NURSE and a COOK. Apply at No. 20, Potts' Point.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. BAKER, Redfern-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to make himself useful. Apply to A. MATTHEWS, 16, Market-lane.

WANTED, a strong BOY who can milk. Apply to Mr. ROPER, linendraper, North Shore.

WANTED, a Female General House SERVANT. Good wages. Corner Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for an inn near Singleton. Apply, 266, George-street, after ten.

WANTED, an active Young MAN, to make himself useful. Corner Kent and Margaret streets.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH as CASHIER. FRANCIS FAHEY.

WANTED, good MANTLE-MAKERS. FRANCIS FAHEY, King-street.

WANTED, a BOY or YOUTH, as Light PORTER. F. GILES and CO.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. No. 2, Glen-terrace, Point Piper Road, Paddington.

WANTED, a respectable, tidy Girl, as General SERVANT; must understand cooking and washing. Apply 19, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

WANTED, a good and serviceable second-hand Spring DRAY, or Van, with or without harness. Address HARNESS, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable young woman as NURSE; one accustomed to children. None other need apply, after 10 a.m., Mrs. SABER, 502, George-street.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Nurse, Housemaids, useful General Servants, Housekeeper, disengaged. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as NURSE. Mrs. EDWARD LAMB, Larbert Lodge, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a Female as COOK; also a first-class Housemaid and Waitress. Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Milch COW; for a really good one a liberal price will be given. Apply Seaford House, Double Bay.

WANTED, pair second-hand Smith's BELLOWS, 30 to 36 inches, sound. G. TRIGG'S, 198, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, for the country, a first-class SALESWOMAN; none other need apply. Apply CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO.

WANTED Gentlemen to Know that they can have a first-class DINNER for 1s., at the Star Hotel, Bridge-street.

WANTED, by a Young Girl from the country, eighteen years of age, a SITUATION as Nurse, or assist in the housework. Address L. W. B., 2, Mitchell-street, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a NEEDLEWOMAN, and to make herself generally useful; also, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at the Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a MAN that knows the town, to drive a horse and dray and make himself otherwise useful. Apply to W. PRITCHARD, 43, King-street, or Market Wharf.

WANTED, a Double-entry BOOKKEEPER; must be a good hand, with unexceptionable references. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, to JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

WANTED, to purchase two good Draught HORSES, one shafter and one leader; must be staunch to collar. Apply GIBSON'S Horse Agency Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street, adjoining Burt's.

WANTED, a Purchaser for an excellent COB, either for saddle or harness, price £15; also Buggy and Harness, price £30. GIBSON'S Horse Agency Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Pattern Maker, experienced in all kinds of moulding. Would take a job at home or take charge in a foundry. Address J. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Person, who thoroughly understands Bookkeeping by double entry, a SITUATION as CLERK or ACCOUNTANT, or as Sub-editor on a country newspaper; satisfactory references can be given. Address I. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN to wait upon young ladies; she must be a good needlewoman, and understand dressing hair. Apply to Mrs. TOWNS, Moorcliff Lodge, Miller's Point, between the hours of 9 and 2.

WANTED, a Working OVERSEER, Bailiff, and Inspector of Nuisances, for the Municipality of Paddington. Applications for the above combined offices, stating the rate of wages required, will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 28th instant, at four o'clock p.m., By direction of the chairman, HENRY GALE, council clerk, &c. Municipal Council Chambers, April 17th, 1863.

£40 WANTED, for twelve months, by a gentleman in Government employ, for which £55 will be given, payable in equal weekly or monthly instalments; bill of sale if required. O. K., HERALD Office.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A NEW BRIDGE FOR SOUTH CREEK, BLACKTOWN ROAD.—The late floods having materially damaged the present bridge, and rendered it desirable that a new structure should be erected of larger dimensions and stronger workmanship, a numerously signed petition to the Government, praying that a sum of £1000 for the purpose should be placed on the Estimates for next year, was, on Wednesday last, presented to the Secretary for Public Lands by a deputation consisting of Messrs. Piddington and Cunneen, members for the Hawkesbury, and Mr. Walker, member for Windsor. Mr. Robertson received them favourably; said he thought the Government would be able to do it; but in the meantime he would refer to the proper officer for a report, when a further communication would be made on the subject.

SEED WHEAT.—The Bench of magistrates have undertaken the issuing of the seed wheat upon loan to the farmers of the Hawkesbury requiring it, in accordance with the very liberal offers of the Government. Numerous applications have been made. It is feared the magistrates will have a difficult duty to perform, to prevent the bounty being abused.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The tender of Mr. J. Johnston, for the enlargement of this building, has been accepted for £147. We trust the committee have well considered the propriety of this step. Some are inclined to think the building is sufficiently large for the next five years at least. In accordance with specification, the hall is to be carried back ten feet, so that it will be capable of seating fifty more than at present. When completed, the hall will hold two hundred comfortably.

CHURCHWARDENS.—On Easter Tuesday, the 7th instant, Messrs. Richard Coley, Laban White, and Richard Dunstan were re-elected churchwardens of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Windsor, for the ensuing year.

The returns of the district registrar for the quarter ending the 31st of March were as follows:—Births: twenty-four males and twenty-six females; total, fifty. Marriages, six. Deaths, thirteen males, and eleven females; total, twenty-four.

The weather during the past three weeks has been all that could be desired. Business appears somewhat improved, and nature holds out bright prospects to all. The luxuriant fields of corn are fast ripening, and an abundant yield is expected if the weather continue fine and the frost do not come too soon. The mornings and evenings are very cool, and indicate our proximity to the coming winter, which many predict will be a severe one.

JAVA.

WE have advices to the 28th February.

The *Javasche Courant* says:—The anniversary of the King's birthday on the 19th was celebrated with more than usual gaiety. During the day a "volksfeest" was held on the Racecourse, and in the evening his Excellency the Governor-General, family and suite honoured the festivity with their presence. Two bands attended, and Professor Gora sent off a multitude of splendid fireworks, whilst all sorts and description of Malay and Chinese games were going on. The Race shed was gracefully illuminated, and the fun did not cease until late at night.

Last night his Excellency attended a Wayang and other Chinese games and procession in front of the old Stadthouse, and seemed to take some interest in the grotesque and noisy opera going on. He was accompanied by his family and suite, and attended by all the police authorities, both European and native.

In the farming out of the postal conveyances throughout the island, there was not a single tender sent in.

SINGAPORE.

PAPERS to the 8th March are to hand.

The *Free Press* says:—During the past fortnight the Chinese have been busy with their New Year's festivities and everything seems to have passed very peaceably. The sharp lessons which were given a few months ago on the subject of riots and feuds, seem to have had a salutary effect, and the streets have not of late been turned into fields of battle between rival hoes or sects.

On the 3rd, whilst two Chinamen were employed in picking gambier leafs at Sirangoon on Friday last, one of them was seized by a tiger in the abdomen and carried away. The poor man screamed for assistance which his friend, who was terrified and unable to move from the spot, could not afford him. On informing the police, they went in search of the missing man and found a portion of his mangled corpse at a distance of two miles from the place where he was attacked.

A correspondent having suggested, through the columns of the *Free Press*, that an association something like the acclimatisation societies now to be found in Australia and elsewhere should be formed in Singapore, that journal remarks:—There is no doubt that our present supplies of food (animal and vegetable), are not only very limited as regards variety, but very inferior as regards quality. The gram-fed Bengal sheep, and the turkeys imported from Java, are the only articles which at all approach to the European standard for animal food, and no exception, unfortunately, can be made in favour of the vegetables; yet experiments, which have been repeatedly tried, have shown that beef, fowls, &c., can with a little care be rendered well flavoured and tender, and that a great variety of the best European vegetables can be successfully cultivated. The wholesome flavour of such vegetables compared with the same kinds imported in hermetically sealed tins is so striking, that when once it has been experienced it is with no slight feeling of disgust that tins are again resorted to. How then is improvement in these respects to be brought about? Only by the formation of a society as proposed by "Delta," which must undertake by practical example to show how reform can be produced, and by liberal rewards to incite others to follow its example.

COCHIN CHINA.

The *Straites Times* of 8th March says:—The intelligence of the fresh outbreak in Cochin China must have produced a very disagreeable sensation in France, coming so soon after the Emperor's speech at the opening of the legislative session, in which he stated that two new provinces had been secured, a vast territory had been thrown open in the far East "and what was better than conquest, they have acquired claims to the sympathy of the people without losing the confidence of the Governments." In the "Yellow Book" containing the statements of the different ministerial departments, which had been laid before the Chambers, it is said in reference to Cochin China:—"At the present day organisation is going on in the place of war. To facilitate the re-establishment of peace and order, the Ministers of the Emperor of Annam who signed the treaty of Saigon, have been placed at the head of the administration of the provinces that border on our territory; hitherto we have only had reason for satisfaction at their conduct towards us; but we must not dissemble the circumstances that our conquest and our pacification are of too recent date to allow us to consider our dominion as definitively accepted by the former possessors of those rich countries." The report goes on to mention that since the treaty of peace Admiral Bonard had been actively engaged in the organisation of the country. He had explored the river Cambodia which rises in Thibet and has its mouth under the walls of Mitho, and had penetrated as far as the great lake with the first steamer that ever hoisted a European flag in these waters. Important works had already been executed. "The light house of Cape St. Jaques, first lighted up on the 15th August, throws its rays on the banks of the river Saigon, and looks like a brilliant sign of a definitive possession of the country on the part of France. A telegraph wire unites Saigon with the principal points that we occupy; the material destined to complete the network will be located in a few months; houses are rising on the quays of the city; routes of communication are being everywhere completed; natives come in numbers to apply for work; timber has already been cut in forests which promise the best sorts of wood for our navy; the cultivation of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, and silk is being re-established. The service of the Indo-Chinese packets, recently opened, has just given a new impulse to Saigon, where counting-houses are being erected; a floating dock will soon furnish us with the means of all indispensable repairs; finally, notwithstanding the short time that has elapsed since peace was signed, the hopes entertained by the Government of the Emperor in deciding to maintain a settlement in those countries are already beginning to be realised."

This is a brilliant prospect and it is a pity that it should have been so soon overcast. We have no doubt that the French arms will put down the new revolt, but we doubt much whether the anticipations of the French Government as to the great advantages to be derived by the commerce of France from the acquisition of the new colony will soon be fulfilled. The French, unfortunately for themselves, are not good colonizers, and they have been very unlucky in the means by which they have hitherto worked in Cochin China. Condemned regiments are not the best to operate with in a country which it is wished to turn into a colony, nor is their continued presence calculated to conciliate the population.

INDIA.

OUR dates are: from Bombay to the 13th March; Madras to the 14th; and Calcutta to the 8th.

We quote from the *Times* of India, as follows:—

It is currently rumoured in native society in Bengal that the infamous Nana of Bithoor is still living, and that he visited Benares last year for a short time. Doubts are also entertained as to the death of Bala Rao, who, with Tantia Topee, Azeemoolla Khan, Jowalla Persaud, and the Nana, directed the massacre of the Cawnpore garrison in the boats.

Sir Charles Trevelyan, it is rumoured, intends to abolish the tax on salt raised in India, and increase the duty on imported salt.

The Nawab of Rampore has been appointed to succeed the late Maharajah of Puttiala as member of the Governor-General's Council.

The contract for the weekly mail to Bombay has been given to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; and the new service between Aden and this port will be commenced as soon as the requisite number of ships can be brought out from England and placed on the line.

A telegram from Galle announces the total loss of the ships Moorefort and Shaw Allum, both bound from Calcutta to Mauritius, with full cargoes of rice.

Instructions have been issued to the head of the Military Finance Department at Calcutta, to close the accounts of his office before the 30th April next, by which time it will cease to exist. A saving of £18,000 a year will thus be effected.

A committee has been appointed by Government, and certain rules passed for the future care and maintenance of the garden containing the remains of those who were massacred at Cawnpore in July, 1857. It is designated the "Memorial Garden," and it has been placed in charge of a European custodian, under the supervision of the Committee.

The eldest daughter of His Excellency Sir William Denison, the Governor of Madras, has been married to Mr. James Wilkinson Breeks, Private Secretary to His Excellency. His Excellency's brother, Colonel Denison, has been gazetted Military Secretary to the Governor, vice Captain Glover, who has resigned the office and been appointed first Aide-de-Camp.

A Ranee of Madura (Madras Presidency) has been sentenced to be hanged for the murder of her sister, committed in a very cold-blooded manner, and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court of Appellate Jurisdiction.

Mr Plunkett, late manager of the Kurrachee Bank, has committed suicide.

A man of the Brinjaree caste ran a muck a few days ago in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Raepore, in the province of Nagpore, and mortally wounded two persons—one a native officer of the court—with his dagger. He then stabbed himself, and was ultimately shot down and killed. He had been an unsuccessful suitor, and in his last moments accused the official whom he had stabbed with having received a heavy bribe from the opposite party.

The ceremony of investing Major Blair, of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, with the decoration of the Victoria Cross, was performed in the presence of the troops at Rajkote a few days ago by Major-General Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, commanding the Northern Division of the Army.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, at the conclusion of the review parade of the 72nd Highlanders at Mhow, in his address to that regiment, declared them to be a pattern to the British army.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has forwarded a set of papers drawn up by Mr. Bayley of Calcutta and others, to the Chief Secretary to Government, for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Madras and Bombay Governments, and the Chambers of Commerce at those Presidencies, on the working of the Stamp Act, the Telegraph Department, and the Postal arrangement between Madras and Bombay, and the Bengal Office has issued a circular calling upon the income-tax collectors to state the number of persons assessed from 500 to 1000 rupees (£50 to £100) evidently with a view to some prospective modification of this tax.

That stupendous railway work, the Bhore Ghaut incline, will be fully completed by the contractor's agents, Messrs. Adamson and Clowser, by the 20th instant, and will be ready to be opened for goods traffic in the early part of April.

The Bishop of Bombay held an ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas on Sunday, the 1st of March, when four missionaries connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts were ordained, one to the office of priest and three to the office of deacon.

The present cotton cultivation of Mysore is estimated at 175,000 acres.

An order has come out from the Secretary of State for India, directing that immediate measures be taken for terminating the existence of the Military and Orphan Funds of the Indian Armies. The Government takes all the liabilities and all the property of these institutions.

Orders have been sent out from the Horse Guards for the reduction of three cavalry regiments by a troop, viz., the 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars. There will be one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, and seventy-five troopers retained as supernumeraries till they are absorbed.

Reports from the Opium districts have been received up to the 10th February, stating the prospects of the season to be very promising. The rain which fell in January has been productive of general benefit to the crops, which are expected to produce about 50,000 chests. Much will depend on the weather this month. Mr. Laing's estimate in the Budget for 1862-3, ending 30th April next, was an average of 1200 rupees per chest; but up to December 1862, it was about 1430 rupees; and of the two sales of 1863, about 1380 rupees, with 860 chests more each sale than in 1862.

The British Indian Association of Calcutta has held a meeting for the purpose of adopting an address to Sir Charles Wood, expressive of the respect and gratitude of the native community for his wise and beneficent administration of Indian affairs.

Intelligence has been received from Cabul to the 8th February to the effect that about sixty thousand Persian troops had reached Karez, between Meshed and Herat, and eight marches from the latter place, when their advance was stopped by the Shah's orders on the representation of the British Minister at Teheran that an advance on Herat would be regarded as a *casus belli*.

The new cotton crop is now pouring into Bombay by land and sea. Notwithstanding the season having been partly unfavourable, the area under cultivation has increased from 496,171 acres in 1861 to 586,650 acres in 1862; and the production from 34,523,358 lbs. in 1861 to 47,344,914 lbs. in 1862; showing an increase of 18 per cent. in area, and of 37 per cent. in produce.

COLOMBO.

WE have papers from Ceylon to the 17th of March.

The *Overland Observer* of that date supplies the following items of news.

The weather, which during the first nine or ten days of this month continued of the same character as at the date of our last summary,—very favourable for preparing and shipping coffee—has latterly been threatening a change. We have had premonitory symptoms in some heavy showers of rain, accompanied, more or less, by thunder and lightning; but we expect this is merely a temporary break in the dry, favourable weather. This is greatly to be desired; for it is *now* we hear on every hand of the coffee arriving at the Colombo stores in quantities such as convey assurances of the bumper crop said to be picked this season. Under these circumstances, a spell of wet weather at this particular period, could only be attributed to that ill-luck, which proverbially follows the footsteps of the planter, in one shape or other. Nevertheless so long as the present high prices and large crops are enjoyed by our coffee planters, they can very well afford to overlook the minor vexations and troubles of bad transport, bad roads and unfavourable weather. The coffee is now coming rapidly forward, and we must have to chronicle a much larger export of our staple during the next few months than has been done for some time past. The following figures show the quantities of native plantation coffee, which have left our shores during the fortnight:—

	Plantation. Cwts.	Native. Cwts.	Total. Cwts.
7 Ships for London with	24,698	6,468	31,166
Falmouth	296	5,904	6,200
Melbourne	1,798	853	2,651
Mauritius	...	1,097	1,097
Total, 10 ships with ...	26,792	14,322	41,114
Total to 13th March, 1863	232,633	103,840	336,473
Ditto, 1862	245,490	85,687	331,177
	12,857	18,153	5,296
	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.

Compared with last season, the quantity of plantation kinds is greatly below the mark—while native makes up for the deficiency, and leaves a clear increase on the whole of 5296 cwts.

Perhaps the great event of the fortnight, is the commencement of the Pearl Fishery at Arippo, which took place on the 9th instant, and has as yet progressed favourably, though slowly, in regard to returns. The present fishery is expected to be an extended one. Indeed it is confidently expected that some £50,000 will represent the results for Government, of the Pearl Fishery of 1863.

THE DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

THE CENTRAL RELIEF FUND.

(From the Manchester Examiner, February 24th.)

THE monthly meeting of the general committee was held yesterday, in the Mayor's parlour, at the Manchester Town Hall. The Mayor (Mr. A. Heywood) presided, and there were present:—Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., Major Leigh, Mr. H. Ashworth, Mr. B. Armitage, Dr. Watts, Mr. E. Ashworth, Mr. W. R. Callender, sen., Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. Alderman Goadsby, Mr. Commissioner Farnall, the Mayors of Ashton, Stalybridge, and Rochdale, Mr. Alderman Worrall, &c.

Mr. J. W. Maclure (hon. secretary) read the monthly report of the executive committee, of which we append an abstract:—

After referring to the slight (but it was feared, only temporary) increase of employment, and recapitulating the statistics which were published week by week during the month, the report stated that the committee had received, from the agents of certain of her Majesty's colonies, offers to facilitate the emigration of unemployed cotton workmen. Particulars have been laid before the relief committees, and the extent to which these offers have been accepted has appeared to justify the committee in becoming the medium of communications on the subject. The committee do not, however, consider themselves at liberty to supply any part of the funds at their disposal to promote emigration. The committee call the attention of local committees to the question of relief in aid of wages; not that the committee are aware that any extensive abuse has occurred, but because of the dangers incident to a long continuance of charitable relief for half a million of people. No relief committee will be justified in eking out the means of subsistence of families the chief working members of which are fully employed. When an inadequate rate of wages is complicated with partial employment and with sickness, the relief committees will have to exercise a salutary vigilance that such complications do not cloak claims on the relief funds for resources which ought to be derived from wages. In some committees such assistance has been proposed under the plausible plea of encouraging workmen to seek employment by giving a per centage of addition to their earnings. But it is obvious that the workman would have a much stronger inducement to enter into labour engagements if his earnings were sufficient to need no such additions, and if he were never required to work for wages which would not support life and health. When the wages of labour in any form of industry are insufficient to supply the workman with the means to support life and health, that form of industry ought to be, and would ordinarily be, abandoned. It does not appear reasonable that the experimental processes of manufacture should be conducted at the expense of any other fund than that of the capitalists. The committee also call, in an emphatic manner, the attention of all parties concerned to the probability that not more than one half the cotton workmen can hope to resume their ordinary employment within a period considerably exceeding the present year. The continued disuse of manual labour would tend to enervate the vigour and endurance of Lancashire operatives, and a semi-pauperised population would be a curse. With the approach of spring, the Central Executive Committee are of opinion that every form of effort ought to be put forth to set all unemployed able-bodied men and youth on work. For this purpose, they would point to the examples of such landed proprietors as have, by anticipating improvements which they might otherwise have made in a series of years, brought the whole of such work into operation at once, as a means of employing the people. The committee would call on the municipal corporations, or Boards acting under the Local Government Act, to enquire what improvements conducing to public health or convenience can be undertaken. They would urge private individuals to consider whether they cannot aid in the general employment of the population, by undertaking some work of convenience or ornament which, but for the motive now presented to them, they might postpone. During the whole winter, such works have been in progress, and they have been most successfully executed where the employment of men has been at the usual rate of wages per hour, for a limited number of hours daily; so as to spread the assistance given by means of such work as widely as was consistent with providing a sufficient subsistence for the family. Time lost in bad weather has, on this system, been made up on more clement days. The men employed have worked with a good will for a remuneration proportionate either to time or to work done. The administration of the district relief committees has hitherto been conducted with little paid assistance. The period has now arrived when the embarrassments attending a complicated state of the relations between charitable relief and labour are likely to be such that it may be expedient that every district relief committee should consider in what degree, without superseding the unpaid voluntary visitation of the recipients of relief, it should be aided by a skilful paid agency, reporting to a Board sitting either for the ward or district. This arrangement, especially if combined with the use of wages-schedules signed by the employers, would not only have a constant tendency to prevent errors, but would more certainly bring each act of relief within the cognisance of a central deliberative body, and subject to the operation of general principles.

Appendix, being the report of the office committee on the fund for employment and school attendance of persons in receipt of relief:—

During the last three months, the minute of the 3rd of November, 1862, intended to promote the manual employment of females and the school attendance of children, youths, and adults in receipt of relief, has been gradually brought into full operation. The office committee, therefore, desire to submit the results to the Central Executive Committee.

This minute recognised first the great importance of encouraging the attendance of all factory women and girls at sewing classes.

The administration was especially directed to increase the number of these schools, and the weekly hours of work, so as to secure at least five hours' attendance on each of five days weekly; thus keeping up the habit of continuous daily work, and shutting out from each day the temptations incident to much unoccupied time.

There is now scarcely a relief district, however sparsely inhabited, without this excellent means of protecting by daily occupation the otherwise unemployed females of the cotton districts.

These results have been attained by an outlay of £2180 in the payment of the very moderate weekly wages of superintendents, acting under the ladies voluntarily managing these classes.

Though your committee urged that men and youth approaching maturity should be set on out-door or other suitable manual labour, they felt that the autumn was too far spent to give them hope that such forms of employment would be generally organised. They, therefore, encouraged the creation of *schools* for youths and adult men, and having pointed out the means by which such schools might be successfully conducted, they applied the funds at their disposal in the payment of moderate stipends to competent masters. Your committee are of opinion that these schools for men and youth have been eminently useful in maintaining order, in promoting cheerfulness, and in preventing the contraction of evil habits during a period of unwonted leisure, as well as in communicating rudimentary knowledge. The whole sum granted to such schools amount to £2125. Such school attendance must be regarded with the return of spring as only a transient substitute for the more wholesome and invigorating influence of a well-organised system of manual labour. Your committee, therefore, propose that, wherever a system of out-door work on public improvements is organised, grants shall be made towards the payment of the wages of the foremen of labour.

The payment of schoolpence for the children of persons in receipt of relief from the district committees was a measure suggested by the provisions of an Act of Parliament introduced by the present Speaker of the House of Commons, enabling the guardians of the poor to make a similar provision for pauper children. Your committee have reason to know that the special grants for schoolpence have greatly promoted the attendance of children at day schools. The sum required for the payment of the schoolpence of such children, at the rate of 2d. each week, has been £3486 3s. The whole number of women, girls, and boys, for whose employment in manual or mental work a provision was contemplated in the minute of November 3rd, 1862, was 65,000; and Mr. Maclure reports 64,087 women, girls, and boys to be actually so employed on the 31st January, 1863. This is a close approximation.

It was also anticipated that 25,000 factory men and youths would be in receipt of relief, and would have to be set on work; and Mr. Maclure reports that 20,068 are employed, either in work or in schools, on the 31st January, 1863.

The whole of these beneficial administrative arrangements have been greatly facilitated by the commissioners appointed by the colonists of New South Wales, who appropriated that most munificent grant to the promotion of these several forms of employment.

Your committee have had great satisfaction in recording in their proceedings the receipt of the successive instalments of this large fund, and the progress which they have made in its careful distribution. Some difference of opinion having arisen in the colony of New South Wales on this subject, your committee recommend that the whole of the New South Wales grant be merged in the general relief fund for the relief of physical distress; that both past and future special appropriations for setting those relieved on work, or sending youths and children to school, be made from the general fund, instead of from what has hitherto been a separate colonial fund. The total charge hitherto incurred is £7791 3s., which your committee suggest should be debited to the general fund.

Signed on behalf of the office committee,

DERBY, chairman.
JOHN W. MACLURE, hon. sec.

At a meeting of the central executive committee, held on the 23rd February, 1863, Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair:—

Resolved,—"That the central executive committee direct the transfer of the charge which has arisen from administration of the New South Wales contribution to the general fund for the relief of physical distress."

Resolved,—"That all grants be restricted within such limits as are required to prevent the evils which might flow from the prolonged relief of the population without work or instruction; and that it is expedient to extend such grants to the superintendence of suitable manual work for the able-bodied men and youth in receipt of relief."

Mr. Alderman Goadsby moved the adoption of the report. He said the most valuable suggestion in the report was the one calling upon the general public to make use of every possible opportunity to find employment for the ablebodied men now receiving relief. It was to him a startling thing that there were 26,000 men and boys now receiving the means of subsistence without labouring for it. The necessity for such help was in every way to be deplored; but it was of the utmost importance for the future welfare of the operative class that they should be brought back, as soon as possible again, to habits of industry. Otherwise the habit of receiving relief from others would become so much a part and parcel of themselves that when the time came round for labour to be abundant, the men would be unwilling to undertake it. He therefore particularly urged that portion of the report to which he had referred.

Dr. Watts asked whether the Executive Committee intended to send any communication to Sydney in answer to the charge of misappropriation of funds. He had a Sydney paper in his pocket, in which the most wholesale charges were made, and the name of Sir J. K. Shuttleworth was put forward as a very prominent actor in the misappropriation. Some direct and official answer should be given, showing that but for the sewing schools some 60,000 or 70,000 young girls would be wandering in the streets for want of employment, whereas now they had been taught to sew, and had been kept from the streets. Probably for generations to come this useful occupation of sewing would economise the means of the operatives to a very large extent. It would also be desirable to send a communication showing on the part of the unemployed men that some 20,000 had been taught to read and write, and assist each other in the accumulation of knowledge. This seemed to be a very justifiable use of the funds; and, while he agreed with the repayment, he was certain that a direct communication, showing how these funds had been appropriated, would produce a revulsion of feeling in the minds of the liberal donors of Australia. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth said, as he was in some measure personally responsible in the matter, he had great pleasure in making the explanation which appeared to be so desirable. When the first communication was made to him, through Mr. Hamilton and Sir D. Cooper, in relation to the very munificent contribution from Australia—a contribution exceeding that from any other of the colonies—he immediately, being in London at the time, communicated personally with Mr. Hamilton. At that time the measures for the organisation of employment for the suffering population were only in their first stage. Some very successful experiments had been made in Manchester as to the employment of females, and they had extended to other towns in the county. Inquiries had likewise been originated at the board of guardians, and it was suggested that, as the season was advancing, and as there were difficulties as to the employment of men in out door manual labour, the men should be set at mental work in schools as a substitute for out-door employment. Generally throughout the county the sewing-schools, however, had not received any great extension in many of the principal towns, and especially in the semi-rural districts. At that moment it was thought desirable that some steps should be taken to give an impulse to public opinion on the subject, and during the conference he had with the commissioners of New South Wales, the question was prominently dealt with in the public prints—the question being that of the employment of the population during the rigour of the season, as a proper object for the appropriation of the New South Wales fund. The commissioners themselves were desirous that the colony itself should have the distinction of co-operating with the central committee in whatever measures were deemed most important to the general population. It was after a conference with these gentlemen that he was authorised to make a communication by Sir D. Cooper and Mr. Hamilton to the Central Executive Committee that they were entitled, and ready to appropriate the entire proceeds of the colony to the objects just described. Since that time, the Central Committee, with a desire to keep the population well employed, had applied themselves most carefully to the administration of these funds. The results were detailed in the committee's report. In the colony, however, there had been a great difference of opinion—founded to a great extent upon the misconception that this fund was to be applied to the purposes of education. The employment of women in sewing classes was not strictly educational in any other sense than that the training was educational. The sewing schools have been a most useful industrial training, which could not fail to have a most powerful effect upon the domestic habits of the female operative population. (Hear.) There was the alternative of throwing several thousands of young persons to make the streets and kennel their school, or of giving them an education. The committee chose the latter. It was intended to place the report of the office committee in the hands of the commissioners, in order that it might be sent to the colony. It was the particular wish of the commissioners that the resolutions in the report should be passed, in deference to the wishes of a majority in the colony. Many of the most intelligent and able inhabitants of the colony, and amongst them Mr. Justice Wise, of the Supreme Court at Sydney, had taken an opinion totally adverse to that adopted by the colonists in general. When the report reached the colony it would doubtless cause regret that the mistake had been made.

The report was unanimously agreed to.

The hon. secretary stated that Captain Lunt, of the George Griswold, had accepted the invitation of the committee to luncheon for Wednesday, the 4th of March. Invitations had been sent out to the general committee, and Lords Derby and Stanley and the Bishop of Chester had written to say they could not attend. During the last week fifty-one bales of clothing, 9055 barrels of provisions, and one hamper of wine had been sent out. The total receipts for the week were £22,303 11s. 9d.; the balance in the bank was £432,095 17s. 8d.; £418,156 9s 2d. being on general account, and £13,939 8s. 6d. on New South Wales account. That morning, among the sums received, were: Dublin (20th thousand), £100; *Daily Telegraph* Fund (17th), £300; Reed and Powell, of London (4th), £100; Warwickshire Fund (6th), £500.

Mr. Commissioner Farnall read the following report:—

My lords and gentlemen,—I wish shortly to revert to the statistics, which I gave you last week, in order to show you in another point of view the present position of the most distressed unions in the cotton manufacturing districts. I desire clearly to define the localities where the greatest number of unemployed workpeople are now obliged to rely for their subsistence either on parochial relief or on charity, because I know how anxiously you look forward to seeing them all get earnestly and profitably to work, so as to save them from falling into that helpless inactivity which, I fear, they will otherwise soon begin to think is inevitable, and so be tempted, in their misery, to accept the bread of dependence more readily than that which might be earned by free industry.

Unions.	In receipt of parochial relief.	Maintained by local committees of charity.	Total.	Usually receive relief.
	Percentages of Population.			
Ashton-under-Lyne	20.0	17.3	37.3	1.6
Blackburn	10.4	16.1	26.5	2.6
Burnley	6.3	14.6	20.9	2.0
Bury	9.1	14.6	23.7	1.9
Chorley	9.7	15.3	25.0	2.2
Glossop	17.5	22.6	40.1	1.0
Haslingden	8.1	16.7	24.8	1.3
Manchester (township)	21.2	8.7	29.9	3.3
Oldham	9.3	11.9	21.2	1.7
Preston	19.4	19.4	38.8	3.5
Prestwich	14.4	13.4	27.8	2.9
Rochdale	12.6	14.2	26.8	2.3
Stockport	7.2	22.7	29.9	1.8
Todmorden	12.3	14.2	26.5	2.7
Wigan	6.6	13.0	19.6	2.9

These facts, the precarious state of trade and the hopeless character of the war now raging in America warn us that these thousands of workpeople cannot longer safely sit at home and wait for the renewal of their old employment, and that, therefore, it is our duty and the local committees of charity, not only to take care that the unemployed people do not starve, but also to take care, as it seems to me, that their industry should not be longer hoarded up, but be gradually transferred, for the present, to profitable fields of labour.

In conclusion, I beg to inform you that, on the 14th instant, there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions in the cotton manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week of 3740, so that a total net decrease of 53,617 has taken place since the 6th of December last.

Manchester, February 23, 1863.

Some little amusement was caused by the Mayor reading a circular addressed to the committee, calling upon them to discuss a question respecting some astounding scheme to produce an instantaneous supply of cotton "as fast as the clouds of heaven will grow it." The writer of the circular was referred to the Cotton Supply Association.

Mr. Farnall, in reply to a question from Major Leigh, said there was not more than the usual amount of sickness in the various unions under his attention.

The Hon. Secretary, in reply to a question from Colonel Wilson Patten, said he feared there was a decrease in the employment of operatives.

Dr. Watts said he had made inquiries, and feared that the increase in employment was only as far as it affected out-door labourers. The decrease on the books of the guardians was owing to the resumption of work by men who were generally unemployed during the winter months. The increase in the employment of operatives in mills was not nearly so good as Mr. Farnall's statistics might lead some to imagine.

The meeting then terminated.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was also held yesterday. Sir J. K. Shuttleworth presided.

The Chairman said it was important that the local relief committees should understand that the grants hitherto made from the New South Wales Fund would, in future, be made on the principles and scale defined in the minute of November 3, 1862, as heretofore; and that the Central Committee will proceed to frame and publish a minute as to the aid in future intended to be given to encourage the setting of able-bodied men and youths on suitable manual work by grants towards the wages of the superintendents of labour.

A resolution was then passed directing the preparation of the minute referred to.

The Chairman stated that he had received a letter from Wellington, New Zealand, inclosing £700, and another from Napier, New Zealand, inclosing £72 10s.; both these amounts being contributions to the general fund.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he had an interview on Tuesday last with an officer from the Government Emigration Board, who stated that, in the opinion of that Board, the grant from the Provincial Government of New Zealand was intended to be confined to the free passage of emigrants from these shores to New Zealand, and did not include any provision for outfit or means of inland transit. The officer inquired whether the committee would be disposed to make a grant for the purposes last specified? and he (Mr. Maclure) replied that he firmly believed they would not. A passage in the report read at meeting of the general committee confirmed the accuracy of that opinion. From the *Times* of Saturday he perceived that a letter similar to the one handed to the executive committee about a month since, in reference to the grant from New Zealand had been sent to the Mansion House Committee. He called attention to this, because in some quarters the publication of the purport of that letter had led local committees to suppose that this was a further grant for emigration purposes, a supposition which it was desirable to dispel. The commissioner stated that he should hold his Board for the examination of applicants for aid from the New Zealand grant in six towns (Manchester, Stockport, Preston, and Wigan being amongst the number). Mr. Maclure undertook, as soon as definite arrangements for such examination were made, to inform the various local committees thereof, in order that they might communicate with persons desiring to emigrate.

Mr. Farnall said that, on Tuesday last, he was at Glossop, where great distress existed, and he was happy to be able to say that the local committee of that place had adopted the suggestion of this committee, that the unemployed should be set to work, as far as possible. On the day in question, seventy young people of Glossop went peaceably and contentedly to work upon the roads. (Hear, hear.)

The following grants were made (the figures between parentheses giving the number of weeks over which a grant extends):—Hurst Green (5), £20 for clothing; Little Hayfield (3) £50; Oswaldtwistle (4), £50; Scammonden (4), £75; Mellor (5), £25; Broadbottom and Charlesworth (5), £250; Rawtenstall (6), £350; Adlington and Heath Charnock, £80; Newton Heath (5), £100; Horwich (6), £50; Padiham (4), £200; Blackburn (4), £2500; Barrowford (4), £150; Preston (4), £5500; and Withnell (5), £100. The following grants were made from the Employment and School Fund:—Manchester (St. Jude's), £146 19s.; St. Michael's, £60; Newton Moor, £63 6s.; Ashton, £797 7s.; Todmorden, £57 10s.; Padiham, £85; Cadishead, £5; Hyde, £157; Colne, £20; Hebden Bridge, £23 10s.; Crompton, £120 14s.; Haslingden and Musbury, £30; and Blackburn, £23.

The meeting then broke up.

THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Looking at this important institution from an English point of view, one is struck with the reserve that appears so peculiar to the proceedings of its Senate. You, Sir, no doubt, as well as your contemporaries, will readily adopt the practice of British journals in London, and other university cities, of publishing "University Intelligence," whenever the constituted authorities may think proper to furnish it, through their registrar.

Here, scarcely a day passes by in which the *Times* has not some paragraph under this interesting head, indeed, oftentimes long columns of reports from the Senate, as ordinances, class lists, honours, lectures, &c., &c.; here, too, we read of them as a part of the affairs of the nation or the literary views of the day. Contrasting this most valuable practice with the comparatively silent system of the Sydney University, and considering what *can* be the cause, it is fair to suppose that the outcry there was *years ago* against the first great outlay on this magnificent building—after all, however, the mere case of the precious instrument—is still operating injuriously. If not so, what can be the motive of such flinching from public observation as this absence of regular *University Intelligence* certainly indicates—a system as injurious to the interests of national education, as it is unjust to the fair claims of the professors and students.

The Senate, notwithstanding the meritorious service of the members who have really worked at their post, and the success of the Professors, in so materially advancing superior education by their valuable and gratuitous aid to our social institutions, seems to an observer at this distance, not very unlike some ill-used person blamed for more than he deserves, snubbed and silenced. This idea passes away, however, as one calls to mind the bright days of the Encœnia of the University, in its noble hall, then graced with goodly company, ladies not a few, graduates from British universities, the Senate, the three overworked Professors, with their assistants, the worthy registrar, and the readers, the mirthful gentlemanly students, and the members of the affiliated colleges, then the important proceedings themselves. But for this gala day and an occasional brief business advertisement one might address learning in New South Wales as if personified in our youthful Alma Mater, with the language of the poet Waller—

> "Small is the worth
> Of learning from the light retired;
> Bid her come forth,
> Suffer herself to be desir'd,
> And not blush so to be admir'd."

The University of Sydney may, however, be modestly biding its time till it shall be enabled to follow the example of its more dashing neighbour, by means of a more adequate supply of professors, library of modern literature, of art and science, as well as University apparatus. Then no longer will be wanting the indispensable. Professor of history, law, and legislation. Professor of geology, mineralogy, and metallurgy. Professor of political economy, economic science, &c. Professor of pathology, physiology, and anatomy. Professor of botany, materia medica, &c., and a public orator, who would lecture on the English language and literature as well as the principles and practice of elocution.

As another endowment of £5000 would nearly accomplish all this, and it is high time it were accomplished for the credit of the country, the question arises, shall the Legislature so far extend the grants for superior education? Or will the wealthy and patriotic colonists of New South Wales endow the University with the means necessary? Years may pass before such funds can be subscribed in driblets, a process, after all, not in accordance with the dignity, the character, and the interests or desired prestige of such an institution, as endowments in British Universities never spring from subscriptions. Public schools, however, as for instance the City of London school, have numerous scholarships from £30 to £80 each, tenable for years, founded from subscriptions that record some public event, or serve to commemorate a public benefactor. But a *University!* the great academy of the nation! can accept only the munificence of the nation, or of some public-spirited man of wealth, who can found a professorship, fellowship, lectureship, scholarship, &c., a library, or a museum; less wealthy persons, however, may present an organ or a window. Of such noble bounties the British University calendars, published annually, furnished manifold examples, since the days of Alfred the Great. The mention of an organ for the spacious hall suggests the idea, that a professorship of music is a still greater necessity, in order that native talent, which for years past, through its own merit, and that of successful teachers, has attracted special observation from distinguished masters, both in Britain and in Italy, may at length be duly cultivated, and that music, as a sublime study may have its proper rank and influence in University education. These lectures would, as at Oxford and other Universities, be doubtless open to ladies as non-matriculated students. The above professorships and requisite scholarships, once established and in operation, the civil service examinations made, as in England, the only road to Government and commercial employ, the colleges and schools throughout the country would receive a new impulse, in this direct encouragement of learning; the wilderness or remote bush, too often a *sad* recoil or step retrograde from civilization, would become less a refuge for our energetic youth, and the public mind once more induced to contemplate these manifest educational wants may determine to establish a college for the United Services as well as for engineers and scientific professionals.—*Quid prosunt leges sine armis?* —or more plainly, what is the use of laws without the *power* to coerce or to check foreign or domestic enemies? In such an institution under the shelter of the University greater attention could then be paid to European and Oriental languages, English literature, the fine arts, and the practical sciences.

Then, but not till then, we, omitting personalities, can say as an eminent Confederate said lately to Mr. Russell, the *Times'* correspondent, "We are a people working out our own destiny, training women and men with some other purpose than to make them vulgar, fanatical, cheating, lying, hypocritical Yankees. We have gentlemen and gentlewomen, in your sense of it. We are enabled to cultivate the arts, the graces, and the accomplishments of life, to develope science, to apply ourselves to the duties of government, and to understand the affairs of the country. We do not cast able men aside at the caprices of a mob, or in obedience to some low party intrigue, and hence we are sure of the best men, and are served by gentlemen conversant with public affairs, far superior in every way to the ignorant clowns who are sent to Congress by the North, or by Lincoln to insult foreign courts by their presence."

I will only add to these lengthy, perhaps obtrusive, remarks, one made by the biographer of Lord Macaulay respecting the people of Edinburgh, and leave its application and the appeal it contains with the people of Sydney.

"They inhabited a city, the seat of a University of government, of administration of the law, of attractive and literary societies, and the resort of the country gentry and their families at stated seasons of the year."

It now only remains to express a hope, that all who are anxious and active in promoting the extension and success of the Sydney University, may live to enjoy some of that pure satisfaction and delight which their friends experience year after year at the various commemorations in the University cities of Great Britain and Ireland. Occasions that bring from all parts of these countries gentlemen and their families; that give an impulse to trade and business, at the same time they encourage the generous emulation of youth, and do honour to the professors and members that distinguish themselves and the authorities of the University.

I remain, Sir, your old correspondent,

A COLONIST OF 1832.

Australian Rooms, London.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

(Per favour of the Herald.)

SIR,—The importance of the subject will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse for my craving a space in your widely-circulated journal.

My name is Shepherd, and I have had to do with sheep upwards of forty years, during which time I have seen, and had to do with a great deal of scab in sheep. I consider that scab in sheep arises in the first place from hurdling close together, allowing the yards to become filthy: the sheep are overheated, and, being filthy with lying in dirty yards, a rash breaks out (the same as the itch in the human being, and the mange in dogs or pigs), and terminates in what is designated the scab. This is how the disease, that is so destructive to our staple commodity, originates. It is infectious, the same as the itch; lying together, lying on the same ground as diseased sheep, rubbing against the same logs, or coming into contact with diseased animals, will engender the disease. Sheep may be infected for months before any symptoms are visible, especially if the weather is dry at the time. Sheep are subject to "grass seed," and unless closely examined, it may be taken for the scab; also, ticks are frequent in sheep, and will, if allowed to run on, destroy the animal. Grass seed, in many cases, have the same effect; the seed will penetrate not only the skin, but also the body, and cause the sheep to become in an unhealthy state, decline away, and die. The scab is a skin disease which will not only injure the wool, but if severe destroy it, and prevent the thriving of the flock. The scab does not tend to kill, but will prevent the prosperity of the flocks, as scabby sheep will neither produce good wool, fat mutton, or a good increase of lambs, and if allowed to run on, the sheep will become impoverished and die off. The scab, like all other skin diseases, is curable; I have had to do with it in its various stages. I have known when the scab has first made it appearance, the flocks to be closely watched, and whenever any indications appears, the sheep to be caught, and what we term to spot them, examine them closely, and any part affected to be scarified with a penknife, and apply a wash; when the sheep show a number of spots open the wool down the back and sides, and apply the wash out of a bottle, it being corked, and a quill to be run through the cork so as to prevent the wash being wasted. This mode of treatment to be adopted when the scab is not bad, and on its first appearance. Before shearing there will be no difficulty in ascertaining the diseased parts, as the sheep will bite, scratch with the foot, or rub so as to cause a raising of the wool on the place affected. This mode of treatment rarely or ever proves sufficient, but will preserve the wool and stay the infection.

The time to treat effectually is at shearing time, as the sheep come from the shearers, hands. Put the heads of the sheep in a bail made for the purpose, then scarify them well, using for such purpose a sharp curry comb; this having been done, and having a large tub of wash prepared for the purpose, two men to take the sheep by the legs and dip them, keeping merely the head out; after which to place the sheep on a sloping scaffold where they are to remain until the wash has well dripped and run into a receiving tub, when the sheep may be let go until the flock is made up. It is of consequence to observe that in case the flocks are badly scabbed—after dressing in this way they should be placed on clean ground, as not only will the sheep be infected but also the ground over which they have been accustomed to feed and lie. It is important to notice this, as it will be of no use to dress and incur expense unless the sheep are placed on clean ground after dressing, and no infected run should be used for dressed sheep for a less time than three months, or after a heavy fall of rain or fire, so that the infection may have time to die out. Having given an account of the origin and mode of treatment of this curse to the sheep farmer, I now come to the remedy to be applied. In my time I have made use, of many applications, but the only one I would now use and which I have proved in many cases to be efficacious, is a solution made from tobacco with a mixture of turpentine and corrosive sublimate, or sulphur, well mixed together and applied in the way before described. This solution, if made sufficiently strong, is an effectual cure, and if applied at shearing time one dressing will be sufficient. In cases where you spot and dress the sheep before shearing, it will cure the parts to which it may be applied, save the wool from much injury, and preserve the sheep in a healthy condition. The quantity of materials I would use would be 1 lb. of good colonial tobacco or 2 lbs. of stems or stalks, put into 3 gallons of water and boiled until it is reduced to one gallon, 1 gill of turps to a gallon of tobacco juice, and one grain of corrosive sublimate, or a quarter of a pound of sulphur, all well mixed together. I have tried several other applications, but this has never failed to cure. Some persons say spirits of tar applied along the back of the animal—others strong lime water well rubbed in under the shoulder and thighs, and a variety of other applications, but there is nothing, in my opinion, that will prove so effectual a cure for the scab as the first-named preparation. This and a clean run will tend to save that portion of our Australian wealth which is of more importance than any hitherto discovered.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

ISAAC SHEPHERD.

Helene, Ryde, 17th April.

SCAB! SCAB!

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Many opinions have been expressed on this subject, and doubtless many more will be, with the like result. I cannot expect, therefore, that mine will be more favoured than the rest. It appears to me that while the "Powers that be" are thinking what is to be done the disease is stealthily finding its way through the country. *What is* to be done, is *the* question? Is the Act which has never been tested yet, to be already repealed, because now, we have in reality, the scab—or is it to be enforced, as it stands? From all I can learn, it is not so easy to *cure* the scab, as some writers imagine, unless Hayes' specific—kerosene—or some such stuff—is more efficacious than the remedies formerly used. Believing that unless the present Act is *strictly* enforced, or even a more stringent law passed—the scab will not be eradicated, I advocate *killing* all infected sheep, as being the quickest, and certainly most effectual way of *curing* the dreadful calamity.

To carry out this, and in fairness to those unfortunate owners, I venture to say that the squatters generally would submit to a little more *squeezing*, so that any light tax which might be levied would go to give a *higher* compensation than is at present afforded. I am the possessor of a good many thousand sheep, and although at present far removed from the diseased districts, I would not object to a light tax for this especial purpose. If this would not be palatable, and public opinion says cure by *dressing*, let the infected districts be put under strict quarantine, and compel every owner to dress his sheep, *whether diseased or not*. Let a force of *watchmen* be appointed to protect other districts from encroachment for three months, or longer if required, and assist *qualified* inspectors in their duties. I understand inspectors do not inspect sheep unless *reported* to them as suspicious, or really diseased. I have found a good many squatters very averse to confess to the existence of any kind of disease among their flocks. As things are going on at present, it is to be feared these kind of individuals will become careless, and, in hiding their misfortune, become unmindful of the spreading danger. Surely, then, I should think it one of the duties of inspectors to "hunt up" all diseased sheep, wheresoever to be found, and however disagreeable it might be to such cautious (?) owners. In any case, and while such multitudinous opinions are being expressed, and until *something is* settled by the Legislature, a stricter supervision should be kept over the diseased districts than is at present kept. Fearing I have trespassed at too great length on your valuable space, I beg to subscribe myself,

A YOUNG SQUATTER.

THE MURDER OF CLARKE.—Saturday's *Maitland Mercury* states that Wilson, the bushranger, was brought into Maitland by the late train from Branxton last evening, guarded by a strong escort under the command of Mr. Inspector Walker. He is safely lodged in the gaol at East Maitland.

THE LATE MR. P. CLARKE.—The Murrurundi correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* states that the inhabitants of that place intend to erect an obelisk, with inscription, upon the spot where poor Clarke was murdered, on Warland's Range.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

(From the Daily Telegraph, February 2.)

THE Most Noble Henry, Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., expired at six o'clock on Saturday evening, at his seat, Bowood, Wilts. The deceased nobleman's illness dated from the 21st ultimo, when he sustained a severe injury to his head by a fall whilst walking on the terrace of his mansion.

It reads somewhat oddly now to record the death of a veteran politician who was the lieutenant of Mr. Fox, and who broke a lance with Mr. Pitt—*impar congressus Achilli*—fifty years after both those statesmen have been laid in the Abbey, side by side. Lord Lansdowne was however, no mere relic of the past, and he by no means derived his great reputation solely from his achievements in 1806-8. As to his statesmanship, indeed it must be admitted that his official career in 1806-8—who is there who would have believed that Lord Lansdowne was once Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the age of twenty-six?—was virtually a failure, and that from the too partial consideration of his political friends he was placed in a false position when he was appointed to so high an office on the strength of having made some criticisms on Mr. Pitt's financial policy. On the whole the prophecies of Fox and Tierney, that Lord Henry Petty would be an illustrious statesman, who would ever be distinguished *as* a statesman, in the annals of his country, were not fulfilled—at least, not according to their notions of lustre and position. Lord Lansdowne never was really a statesman; he was not to be compared with Pitt, or Fox, or Earl Grey, or Sir Robert Peel. But, in a higher sense of the word, he was a true patriot, one of the most sterling, most useful, and most successful of Ministers and Senators. His character has every year grown brighter, and his perceptions of duty more vivid. Unalloyed with the intrigues and littlenesses of party, his aims have been to serve his country; and through his loyalty and sense of duty he has consented—years after he had bade a graceful farewell to the Lords, as if retiring finally from public life—to give his advice and good counsel to Ministries of both parties in the State. Like the great Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst, he had ceased to consider himself a partisan, and his Sovereign might always count on his services as a mediator or an adjustor of jealousies whenever a crisis might be sufficiently grave to call him from the delightful retirement of Bowood. He has gone to his rest with a reputation of sagacity, wisdom, moderation, and honesty such as has rarely been equalled, with the respect and admiration of men of all parties, and with the affectionate regard of the Sovereign whom he served as faithfully in his later years as he had served her grandfather and two uncles, from the time he came of age, sixty years or more since.

Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl of Kerry and Viscount Clanmaurice, Earl of Shelburne, Baron Kerry and Lixnam, Baron Dunkerron and Viscount Fitzmaurice, Earl of Wycombe, Viscount Calne and Calorstone, and Baron Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, K.G., P.C., LL.D., Lord-Lieutenant of Wiltshire, Governor of the Charterhouse, &c., &c., was born July 2, 1780. He was the second son of the first Marquis of Lansdowne, and was known as Lord Henry Petty for many years. His father was a very eccentric person, of good information and laborious industry, but essentially wrong-headed in his views. He put his eldest son under Dr. Priestley and Dr. Price; and this young gentleman, known as Lord Wycombe, better known, happily for society, by his success in yachting and his oddity of life in general than by any important development of Priestley's views in the House of Parliament, died soon after his father. In fact, the old Marquis had republican opinions in politics, and was adicted to infidel speculations in matters of religion. He detested public schools, universities, churches, with impartial if not discriminating hatred, and his son and heir was forbidden to go to a public school for fear of being infected with orthodoxy. Lord Henry, however, was a favourite of his father's, and he was equally determined on not going to a private school; in short, he insisted on being allowed to go to Westminster like the rest of the Pettys, and he was sent there when he was about twelve years old; his father, providentially, being able to secure the services of a tutor of pretty much his own way of thinking, in the person of the Rev. P. Debary, one of the then ushers. The boy, however, was kept quite secluded from the rest of the school, boarding with a person of the name of Clapham, in Little Dean's-yard, and his companions being chiefly the late Lord Ashburton; while to the school at large his name was all but unknown. Still he has always been attached to Westminster. He was steward of the Westminster dinner in 1801, as Lord Henry Petty, M.P.; in 1807, as Chancellor of the Exchequer; in 1812, as Marquis of Lansdowne; in 1832, and in 1848, as Lord President of the Council; and he was the "old Westminster" selected in 1847 to present the celebrated memorial from that body, most aristocratically and influentially signed, praying the Dean and Chapter to restore the Westminster play. He was also appointed a trustee of the "Busby Charities" in that school, on the death of the Earl of Aylesford. From Westminster he went—Mr. Debary being still his tutor—in company with Lord Ashburton and Lord Fitzharris, to the university of Edinburgh; and when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer he introduced both these young noblemen to office. At Edinburgh he studied under Dugald Stewart, and here he imbibed those liberal and thoughtful views of politics, history, philosophy, and constitutional government which have ever distinguished him. Here, too, he mixed modern literature and a study of the fine arts with his scientific pursuits, and laid the foundation of his high social and artistic reputation. The Speculative Society of Edinburgh was then in its glory, numbering among its prominent members, Horner, Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sydney Smith, and Lord Henry is said to have given promise of high eloquence in his first efforts at oratory in this distinguished body of young men. Leaving Edinburgh with Mr. Debary, he took Cambridge on his way home to London, and was so much pleased with his reception there that he entered himself of Trinity, and left with the honorary degree of M.A., in 1801. He travelled for a few months, with a Mr. Dupont, and made the acquaintance of Bonaparte during the Peace of Amiens, the First Consul being very anxious to court the good-will of the children of the Whig Opposition. Returning home he was nominated M.P. for Calne; and it may be convenient here to add that he sat for Calne from 1802 to 1806, for Cambridge University from 1806 to 1807, and for Camelford from 1807 to 1809. His first speech in the House of Commons was made in 1804, on an Irish question. Pitt's party were in power, and under the operation of the Bank Restriction Act, the Irish were threatened with a serious calamity from the excessive issue of paper money from the privileged banks. Lord Henry Petty's speech in opposition to Pitt's financial policy was clear and sound in its views of the general economical bearings of the question, and it reminded the House that the young speaker might prove hereafter not an unworthy descendant of Sir William Petty, the father of political economy. In 1805 came on the accusations resulting in a solemn impeachment of Lord Melville for misappropriating the public funds in his capacity of Treasurer of the Navy. There can be no doubt that Lord Melville had very foolishly mixed up public and private moneys, and the consequence was inextricable confusion and suspicion; but had it not been made a violent party matter between Tories and Whigs, we should, in all likelihood, have heard but little of fraudulent malversation and such groundless charges. However Pitt, of course, warmly defended his friend and supporter, and Lord Henry Petty was chosen to answer the illustrious Minister. His speech was earnest and evidently from the heart, for his nature was too upright and honest to tolerate anything like jobbery, not to say iniquity. After he had sat down, Mr. Fox rose and said, "Sir, we have heard to-night with sentiments of exultation, the brilliant efforts of a noble friend behind me. There is not a man in the House capable of appreciating virtue and genius who did not feel a secret satisfaction at the speech of that noble lord. I recollect, sir, when the right honorable gentleman on the opposite bench (Mr. Pitt) made his first essay in this House. I recollect, and many must recollect also, the just pride which we all felt to see him, much at the same age as that noble lord behind me now is, distinguishing himself in hunting down corruption, in unmasking abuses in the public expenditure, in proposing and enforcing reforms of various kinds. But what a contrast does his conduct on this night afford! *Quantum mutatus ab illo!*" Mr. Tierney said that "it was a matter of pride for any man to be able to call himself the friend of one of so much eloquence and ability." In 1805 Pitt died, and the Whigs came into power for a short time under Grenville and Fox; Lord Henry Petty, then not twenty-six years old, succeeding Pitt, both as Chancellor of the Exchequer and as M.P. for the University of Cambridge. He was opposed at Cambridge both by Lord Althorp and by Lord Palmerston. Though he carried his election by about thirty votes, he was never popular, especially with the clergy, who perhaps thought he had imbibed some of his father's old notions on ecclesiastical subjects. It was from Cambridge that he selected his secretary when in office; the gentleman fortunate enough to secure that post being one John Kaye, a young Fellow of Christ's, who had just taken the highest honours both in classics and in mathematics, and who was afterwards honoured and revered as the learned and excellent Bishop of Lincoln. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he was anything but popular. It is true that he was in office too short a time for it to be possible for him to acquire a solid reputation as a financier. His speeches on financial topics previously had been clear and lucid, and his elevation was due to them. He showed himself a good accountant and a clear expositor of figures, but he showed no proof of financial genius. Though nurtured in the school of Adam Smith and the political philosophers, he laid or retained injurious taxes on manufactures and commerce, and he resorted to the old petty tax system, whereby a modicum only of revenue was cleared at great cost of collection. His forty shilling duty on pig iron was terribly unpopular; it was to produce £500,000 a year, but a great opposition ensued, and we believe that it was either abandoned or modified. But the greatest storm arose from his raising the income tax on property over £50 a year from 6¼ to 10 per cent., and people naturally complained that Lord Henry Petty's hand was heavier on them and their property than even Pitt's. Two other provisions of the budget were much disliked—an additional duty on beer and spirits for Ireland and a tax on appraisements, producing a paltry £65,000 a year or thereabouts. But Lord Henry introduced improvements in the abominably lax system of auditing the public accounts, and he regulated the offices of treasurers of the ordnance, excise, customs, &c., so as to prevent them from profiting by the public moneys entrusted to them. Not a single account in the army pay office had been audited since the year 1782, and none of the accounts for the war up to the Peace of Amiens had passed under revision. Lord Henry appointed auditors, and arranged their duties. He also improved the Acts regulating the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, and passed a law for the free interchange of grain between the two islands. Wilberforce rather complained of his lordship when in office for his lukewarmness in the matter of the slave trade, hinting that, whereas he had been always supposed favourable to the total abolition of the slave trade, he, as well as Fox and Grenville, now talked as if they wanted to please the Abolitionists, but also not to lose favour with the Prince of Wales. Probably, Wilberforce's zeal outran his good sense, and what was lukewarmness in his eyes was nothing but a proper official caution; for, in 1807, 1814, and 1821, Lord Henry made speeches on motions condemnatory of the slave trade; in 1814, moving a resolution that the House feels deep regret that the exertions of this country against the slave trade have been ineffectual—a resolution which was carried without a division. The Grenville Ministry soon fell through, partly through the unpopularity of the budget, partly through divisions among themselves on the Roman Catholic question. The great county of Kent led the Opposition to the financial system of the Government, loudly denouncing the extension of the Excise power to private dwellings, which provision was perforce withdrawn. The Ministry were ousted on the question of Lord Howick's bill for the abolition of religious tests in the army, for which bill some of them were inclined to vote, against the wishes of the King. In April, 1807, came on an election for Cambridge, and Lord Henry Petty was foolish enough to stand again, in the face of certain defeat. The numbers were: For Lord Euston, 324; for Sir Vicary Gibbs, 313; for Lord Palmerston, 310; for Lord Henry, 265. Until his brother died, in 1809, he sat for Camelford. In 1809 he moved a resolution expressive of the disapproval by the House of the termination of the Peninsular campaign, and the Convention of Cintra, objecting to the incompetency of the military Board concerned in that convention; but the resolution was lost by 203 to 153.

In the House of Lords he distinguished himself chiefly by his motions for the repeal of the penal laws affecting the Roman Catholics, and for the abolition of the slave trade. His "emancipation" speeches were certainly his best; characterised by nervous homely sense, and noble sentiment, which occasionally took the form of eloquence. In 1819 he advocated a measure "for rendering the produce of the Consolidated Fund available for the public service;" in 1820 he obtained a committee "for extending and providing for the security of trade;" in 1822 he spoke feelingly of the suffering condition of Ireland "through injudicious taxation, the defective state of the magistracy, absenteeism, and the tithe system;" and in 1824 brought forward a motion "for the immediate recognition of the South American States." In 1827 he took a seat in the Cabinet without office; and on that statesman's death within a few months became Home Secretary under Lord Goderich. The new Ministry, however, was in a day or two rent asunder by internal divisions. Mr. Herries was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Whigs in the Cabinet were very angry at this appointment, considering that Mr. Herries was the King's nominee, and also at the exclusion of Lord Holland from a seat in the Cabinet. They tendered their resignation, but on Lord Goderich's explanations were induced to return to office. When out of office, Lord Lansdowne supported the appeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and spoke warmly in the great final discussions on the Emancipation Bill of 1829, supporting that long-cherished measure of his heart by his voice as well as his vote. Speaking of tests, he protested against the notion that they were "part of the constitution." "King, Lords, and Commons," said he, "are, I admit, part of the constitution, and so is the Church, so long as it meets with their approbation and support; but are the means which we desire for the support of the constitution the constitution itself? They may be necessary, and they may not; they may be resisted, or they may not; they vary according to times and circumstances, according to the feelings, the prejudices, I will even add the principles, of men. But there is one principle of the constitution which never varies—there is one principle in it which I may call its fundamental and pervading principle—and that is, that every subject of the realm is admissible to every office in it." This recurrence to first principles was the distinguishing feature of Lord Lansdowne's speeches.

In the first Reform Ministry of 1831, he became Lord President of the Council, and advocated the Reform Bill with prudence, but with vigour. He held the same office in 1837-41, and 1846-52. The chief result of his action in this office was his establishment, or at least extension, of the "Committee of Council on Education," which has attained such an important development at the present time. His whole soul was wrapped up in enlarging and improving popular education, and to him much of the success of the movement may be attributed. In 1852, when Lord John Russell resigned office, Lord Lansdowne declined the Premiership; and he bade farewell to the House of Lords in a few touching and graceful sentences, which called up Lord Derby and Lord Malmesbury successively to give utterance to the warmest expressions of respect and esteem for the noble and venerable Minister, and to hope that he might often take part in the deliberations of the House. At the end of that year he did take a seat in Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet without holding office, and he retained it in Lord Palmerston's. His generous disposition, kindly feelings, and moderation of manner, eminently assisted in checking any animosities of the Coalition Ministry, and lent dignity and strength of character to that which was erected on its ruins. He was made a K.G. in 1836, was one of the founders of the London University and of the Royal Society of Literature. His town house in Berkeley-square, which he was lucky enough to recover from his sister-in-law—her settlement not having been legally signed before his brother's death—is a noble structure, full of the choicest gems of art, and bears evident marks of cultivated taste and refined genius. The noble marquis delighted in the company of literary men and artists, and was the most generous friend of such of them as required assistance. To show this needs only a glance at the life of Moore, for whom Lord Lansdowne offered to be security in the Bermuda difficulty; for whom he placed £100 in Longman's hands to settle the claims on the poet; to whom he gave the cottage at Sloperton, near princely Bowood; and to whom he was the most generous and munificent of friends.

The Marquis married March 30, 1808, Louisa Laura, fifth daughter of Henry Thomas, second earl of Ilchester, by whom (who died in 1851) he had issue (1) William Thomas, Earl of Kerry, M.P., born March 30, 1811; married March 18, 1834, the Hon. Augusta Lavinia Priscilla Ponsonby, second daughter of Lord Duncannon, and died August 21, 1836, leaving issue by his wife (who married in April, 1845, the Hon. C. A. Gore), one daughter, Lady Mary Fitzmaurice, who married in 1860, Colonel the Hon. Percy Herbert, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General, brother of the Earl of Powis; (2) Henry, Earl of Shelburne, born January 5, 1816, M.P. for Calne from August, 1847, to June, 1856, when he was summoned to the House of Lords as Baron Wycombe; a Lord of the Treasury in 1847; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs from June, 1856, to March 1858; (3) Lady Louisa Fitzmaurice, married to the Hon. James Kenneth Howard.

The Earl of Shelburne, who succeeds his venerated father as third Marquis of Lansdowne, is a deputy-lieutenant for Wilts, and was appointed major in the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry in 1856. His lordship married, first, in August, 1836, Lady Georgiana Herbert, daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, and sister of Lord Herbert of Lea, who died childless in 1841; secondly, in November, 1843, Emily, eldest daughter of the Count de Flanault and the Baroness Keith and Nairn, by whom he has two sons and a daughter—the eldest son, Lord Clanmaurice, born 14th January, 1845; educated at Eton School, taking the courtesy title of Earl of Kerry.

EXTRAORDINARY BREACH OF PROMISE.

(From Lloyd's Weekly Messenger, February 15.)

RUSSELL v. ADAMS.—This case has occupied some time in the Court of Exchequer. Mr. Charles Pollock opened the proceedings. The declaration stated that the defendant had agreed to marry the plaintiff, and the defendant pleaded that he did not agree. Mr. Serjeant Shee said the plaintiff was twenty-two years of age, and daughter of a surgeon in Dublin, who died twenty years ago, leaving a widow and the plaintiff, an only child. The mother was the daughter of Mr. Kent, for many years one of the examiners of the College of Surgeons in Dublin, and surgeon on the staff of the lord-lieutenant. In consideration of her husband's services, the widow received a small pension from Dublin Castle. The plaintiff's case would depend on her mother's evidence; and he thought he might state that there was no defence to the action, except such as might be made by a desperate attempt to attack the character of the mother; but it would be for the jury to say whether she was a person deserving of credit or not. He thought that all attempts to cry her down would utterly fail. Though the plaintiff and her mother were in straitened circumstances, they were persons of great respectability. After the death of her husband the widow lived with her brother in Ireland, and until the family property became the subject of litigation. The mother had for some years since been employed as a teacher of music, and had been engaged by many families in this country. The plaintiff was an accomplished young lady. In the year 1859 Mrs. Russell went to reside with a person of the name of Crump, who had recently lost his mother, and who had for many years been on the most friendly and intimate terms with the Russells. Mrs. Russell superintended Mr. Crump's establishment at Hornsey, and the mother and plaintiff instructed his children, one of whom is lame. Mrs. Russell went to the Orthopædic hospital, in Oxford-street, with the child, for advice, and she there learnt the name of the defendant, who was a surgeon of eminence in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, and also having a private residence at Hampstead. The Russells in 1859 took Mr. Crump's child to be examined by the defendant, who said he would require a surgical boot, and recommended them to apply to a Mr. Blaise for one. They learnt that the cost would be £3 10s, which they said the father could not afford, and ultimately the child was treated as a patient of the hospital. Hence arose the intimacy between her (the plaintiff and the defendant. From August, 1859, the plaintiff frequently visited the defendant, and in October, 1860, she informed her mother that the defendant had promised her marriage; and on November 2, 1860, the mother wrote to the defendant a letter to that effect. On November 7, Mrs. Russell visited the defendant, when he said he wished her to leave Hornsey, adding that it had been arranged that he and the plaintiff should be married in about two months, and he urged her to take lodgings in London, near the hospital. Mrs. Russell said that was easier talked of than done, as the expenses would be serious to her; but he pressed her, and said the expenses would not be worth talking about. In March, 1861, the Russells went to reside in Osnaburgh-street, and paid £1 a week for rooms on the second-floor. The defendant frequently visited them there, until the early part of July. He was, in fact, there every Tuesday night, and two or three times a week besides, and generally remained until half-past ten or eleven, and once or twice till twelve o'clock at night. This the defendant could disprove if the facts were not so. In July, the Russells were informed that the defendant was a married man. In June, 1860, the defendant told Mrs. Russell that he would marry the plaintiff in two months, and Mrs. Russell, not wishing that her daughter should be married while anything was owing to the defendant, prepared and signed a promissory note for the amount, which the defendant receipted. Mrs. Russell had since been sued upon it, and judgment obtained, and she was in peril of being arrested. The defendant was between forty-five and fifty years of age. Counsel, after some further observations, called

Mrs. Emily Russell: She said the plaintiff was her only child. She came to England to seek for employment in teaching music, and had had the patronage of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. Went to reside with Mr. Crump at Hornsey, whose mother was her lady's maid in Ireland in earlier and happier days. Had the general care of the house of Mr. Crump, and herself and daughter also instructed his three children. Wrote to the defendant in 1860 on the subject of his promise, but had lost the copy of the letter which she sent to him, and she mentioned in the letter that she was the niece of Admiral Nobel, and her uncle was the Rev. Theophilus Blakeley, of Down; that her brother was a rector in the Church, and that she had three nephews also rectors, and she thought she mentioned that she had two nephews in the civil service. The witness then stated as follows:—After I took Mr. Crump's child to the hospital, I received a letter from Mr. Adams, requesting me to call at his house with the child. I did so. I repeatedly took the child there for advice. Afterwards I was ill for some time, and my daughter and a servant took the child to see Mr. Adams at his house twice a-week. Subsequent to the communication which he made to my daughter, Mr. Adams recommended me to leave Hornsey. I suggested to him that the Medical Benevolent Society might assist me in removing, as I had never made any application for assistance from their funds; and having obtained a strong letter of recommendation from Dr. Hawkins, which I handed to the defendant, I subsequently applied to the society, and received £5. I took the apartments in Osnaburgh-street, after Mr. Adams told me they were very respectable, and he visited us there very frequently, and never left before eleven o'clock. I hired a piano because he wished to hear my daughter play. The defendant said, "Never mind the expense; I will see to it." I spoke to him of the lodgings being at an extravagant, and the house itself like an hotel for expense. The defendant said, "Never mind; what does it matter for two months or so!" I expected that the marriage with my daughter would be settled by that time. On one occasion, when I was afraid my daughter had the measles, the defendant called, and said there was nothing the matter with her, and that she would be all right after giving him a little music and some coffee. He put his arm round her waist, and said she was his dear girl, and that he should soon be able to call her his own. Shortly afterwards he said his affairs were unsettled through the failure of an insurance company. The marriage was postponed, and then I told the defendant I should prefer more moderate lodgings. I spoke of leaving for Ireland, when the defendant said he should not like Miss Russell to leave London—certainly not England. He said he did not wish his friends to know of his engagement until his affairs were more settled, and he asked my daughter whether she was not satisfied with her choice. On one occasion I wrote to him complaining of his integrity. He said he had received the letter, and asked what it meant, and the matter was explained. I gave him a portrait of the Duke of Argyll, and a memoir, and he said that when they were in his house it would be the same thing as in mine. Mr. Adams called in July at my lodgings, and I heard him talking to Mrs. Lamas, the landlady, I was suspicious, and I said, "Well, Mr. Adams, I suppose Mrs. Lamas has mentioned all our private affairs." He replied, "No, no; I pledge my honour as a gentleman she has not." The defendant, on leaving, promised to call on the morrow, but wrote to say he could not. He subsequently called with Mr. Blaise. My daughter was in the room alone. He seemed excited. Mr. Blaise asked if I had ever heard that the defendant was a married man! I exclaimed, "A married man! How could I hear that? He has been engaged to my daughter for nearly twelve months, and not only engaged, but he wanted my daughter to have a private marriage, unknown to me." The defendant said, "Who was it told you that?" I replied, "My daughter; and there she stands beside you." He turned to my daughter and said, "Pray, can you tell me the date of that proposal?" She said "Yes," or "I can do that."—He said he did not think she would state every word to her mamma. My daughter said, "I think it very well I did so, from the way in which you appear to be acting now." I said to the defendant that I thought he would have behaved like an honourable man. Mr. Blaise said he was not as rich a man as the defendant, but if his wife had heard what the ladies had said, she would not live under his roof another night. The defendant asked me not to go to the Lamas' house, but I said I would, and hear what they had to state. When the defendant left us, my daughter refused to shake hands with him. The action against me on the bill is in the name of a clerk of the defendant's attorney to this action.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lush, Q.C. (with whom were Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Mr. Serjeant Parry, and Mr. Waddy). Mr. Crump's mother was a dear friend of mine. Board and lodging was not all that we were to receive. It was arranged we should receive forty guineas for teaching music, and instructing the children. The defendant was one of the gentlemen who signed the papers when I applied to the Medical Benevolent Society. Did not apply twice, and, therefore, was not refused on the ground of being a begging letter writer. Wrote to Mr. Toynbee, the secretary, stating that I was in want of money. Was not compelled by Mr. Crump to leave his house, nor did I involve him in debt. He did not threaten to have me removed by the police. I did not constantly write to the defendant to come and see me and say I was ill. Never saw Mrs. Adams. Mr. Blaise said he would not be in Mr. Adams' shoes for £100, £200, £300, or £400. Was not much in debt to the Lamas. I gave them notice in writing that I should leave. They paid nothing for me. I receive £10 a-year from Dublin Castle. I considered the account between me and the Lamas was closed when I gave my acceptance for £30. I acknowledge that I was in difficulties, but further inquiries into that would be unmanly. I had no account with the Lamas for spirits supplied. I deny that I ever had two quarts of gin at a time, and brandy, sherry, and port wine. I deny that I left Holyhead to escape from my creditors there, and that I ever said my daughter was going to be married to the rector of that place. The defendant said he would crush me, and Mr. Blaise said the defendant would employ an attorney; but my daughter said there were three things which money could not buy—virtue, family, and a British jury (loud cheers, which were not suppressed for some minutes). Mr. Blaise said every man had his price. I paid debts for Mr. Crump. It is no matter of yours where I got the money from. I deny that I left Hornsey in debt to the tradesmen. I received a county court summons from one tradesman for a few shillings.

The witness here said that a sheriff's officer was seeking for her last night, and that she had been obliged to change her dress to escape capture. This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Lush then addressed the jury for the defence, and denounced the action as an atrocious conspiracy to ruin and crush a medical man of eminence in his profession, and without the slightest foundation for such a proceeding. The defendant had been settled for many years as a family man, and was in very extensive practice, and having merely from a feeling of compassion for Mrs. Russell, who was the widow of a brother professional man, and in deep penury, given her some pecuniary assistance, and attended upon her and her daughter during their illness, he was greatly astonished to find that they had represented to tradesmen in his neighbourhood that he was going to marry Miss Russell. He would prove by other undoubted testimony that Miss Russell and her mother not only distinctly disavowed having ever said Mr. Adams promised marriage, but knew that he was a married man.

Mrs. Lama, of Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park: The Russells came on the 16th of March. I knew Mr. Adams by name. They referred me to him. I made no inquiry. Told me Miss Russell was engaged to be married. I understood Mr. Adams was merely their medical attendant; but after a time they said he was the man to whom Miss Russell was engaged. He called the day after they arrived, and occasionally afterwards, and was in the habit of staying ten or fifteen minutes. I remarked that his visits were very short, to which they replied that medical men had little time to spare. On one occasion he called at half-past nine and stayed till half-past eleven. He always came in his carriage, in which I very often saw a lady. I asked Miss Russell who it was, and she replied, his sister. There was also often a nice little boy on the box. One day Miss Russell seemed very much distressed, and said she had offended Mr. Adams. I asked her whether he had kissed her, or taken any liberties with her. She said, No; and I observed, he must be a very cool lover. She said at times he was very affectionate, at other times she could make nothing of him. Told me once Mr. Adams was coming to dine with them, and asked me what I could get for him. I said I should see when he came. They never paid at all. They now owe me £24. There were always excuses. Said the marriage was to take place in six months from the time they came. I advised them to apply to Mr. Adams for money. I told them that my husband was tired of keeping them. (Bill for spirits shown her.) They drank every drop of it in my house. She did not wish it put down in her book, as her brother would then see it. They never had any visitors. I frequently tried to speak to Mr. Adams, but was always prevented. I got an opportunity at last. Mr. Adams asked if the Russells had gone into the country. I said "No. Are you engaged to Miss Russell?" He started back. They told me so," I said, "and in consequence I have trusted them." "I paying my addresses to Miss Russell!" said he, "I'm a married man, with a family." I begged of him not to say anything to Mrs. Russell until she had left me, as she had a frightful temper, and would blow the whole house up. I always said I should not like such a beau. He behaved as any other medical man would.

Cross-examined: Mr. Adams, the defendant, came twice or thrice a week, and never stayed more than ten or fifteen minutes. If he had come often she should have thought that he was a pretty fair lover. (Laughter). He came generally in his own cab, but sometimes in his carriage. She only saw him come once in the evening, but she heard he came on another occasion in the evening. She always knew when he came, as she had to provide for him a bottle of sherry, biscuits, and cream. (Laughter.) I heard him sing, but only once, and that was in the evening. No other person called upon them except a poor woman to whom they owed money. They used to give her tea.—Mr. Serjeant Shee: Were they quiet people?—Witness: Pretty well when they were not put out. I put them out by asking them for my money. They did not like that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Shee: Was Mrs. Russell ever intoxicated?—The Lord Chief Baron said he did not think that was material.—Mr. Lush: I never said she was intoxicated.—Mr. Serjeant Shee: But you said she drank enough brandy and gin to make a regiment drunk. (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Shee: How old is Mr. Adams?—Witness: I really do not know.—Mr. Serjeant Shee: Is he present?—Witness: Yes.—The witness then pointed to the defendant, who bowed, and was immediately the "observed of all observers." He was a gentlemanly-looking man, between forty and forty-five years of age. His wife, a very ladylike person, sat immediately opposite to him.

Witness: On the day when Mr. Adams told me that he was a married man with a family, he went upstairs after the conversation. He would not have done so if I had not requested him. He did not remain more than fifteen or twenty minutes. I asked him not to say anything about what had passed to Mrs. Russell as there would be such a row. Mr. Adams said, "Come to my house to-morrow with Mr. Lama, and we'll talk it over." Mrs. Russel was watching on the stairs. Mrs. Russell was very violent when put out, and I did not wish an upset in my house which was full of lodgers. Mr. Adams came twice to my house before Mrs. Russell left, after the conversation about the marriage. On both occasions I begged him to say nothing about it to Mrs. Russell. About four times I saw a lady in Mr. Adams' carriage. I once said to Miss Russell, "There is a very fine lady in the cab—are you not jealous?" She said, "No, she is Mr. Adams' sister." Mr. Adams came once after they left, and said "Have you heard anything more of these troublesome people?" I said, "Yes, Miss Russell is always calling."

Mr. Lama, a photographic artist, the husband of the last witness, said he had repeatedly asked Mrs. Russell for the money she owed, and she said she expected some pension from Ireland, and directly she got it she would pay him. Miss Russell said she was the second cousin of Earl Russell. She also asked him if he thought Mr. Adams was too old for her. Afterwards he asked Mrs. Russell if it was true her daughter was engaged to Mr. Adams, and she said no. He once said to his wife, Mrs. Lama, that they were not good people, and were in the house for the purpose of swindling her.

Eliza Locke, the niece of Mrs. Lama, about sixteen years old, said Miss Russell told her she was going to be married to Mr. Adams in six months. Witness used to let Mr. Adams into the room when he came. He said, "How do you do, Miss Russell?" or "How do you do, my patient?" She addressed him as "Mr. Adams" or "Doctor Adams." Witness posted letters for Mr. Adams. Mrs. Russell wrote them on a slate and Miss Russell copied them.

Cross-examined: I heard the conversation of my aunt with Mr. Adams about the marriage. He seemed very much astonished at what my aunt said. He said, "I am a married man with a family." I cannot say whether he stayed when he came as long as twenty minutes or half an hour. Mrs. and Miss Adams were very musical and played a good deal. Mr. Adams shook hands with Miss Russell, but I don't remember his saying, "My dear patient." I think he said once, "My dear patient, how do you do?" Miss Russell said she would give me a new dress or a present on the wedding.

Hannah Champs, a servant formerly in the employ of Mrs. Lama, said Miss Russell told her that the wedding would take place in two months, and that she should have a present. She sometimes let Mr. Adams into the room. He generally came in the afternoon. A little boy often came with the carriage, and sat on the box. Miss Russell asked her if the lady who sometimes was in the carriage or brougham was like Dr. Adams, as she was his sister, and she answered that she did not take notice. He did not behave like a gentleman who was engaged to be married to her. He always addressed her as Miss Russell, and sometimes he asked how her mamma was. Witness went into the room suddenly on one occasion, but she saw nothing unusual. She never saw Mr. Adams sitting on the sofa with the young lady. She heard Mr. Adams, in conversation with Mrs. Russell, say "My wife." She heard it distinctly; and Mrs. Russell said to her that Mr. Adams had been teasing Miss Russell about his wife. Miss Russell, on another occasion, said to witness, on seeing the lady in the brougham, that they did not ask her up, as they only had apartments.

Mr. John Mackrell, solicitor, one of the under-sheriffs of London, and cousin of the defendant, said that Mrs. Russell and daughter called upon him in August 1861. They brought a letter of introduction from Mr. Adams, in which he said, "Mrs. Russell, a patient of mine, and the widow of a medical man, is in money difficulties from the failure of some Irish property, and would be glad if you could obtain for her an advance on the security of her reversionary interest in a large property which must come to her. I thought you might be able to assist her in this object, or advise her what to do." Mrs. Russell said she wanted between £200 and £300. He told her that if she was entitled to the property, it would depend on the proof of a very lengthened pedigree, which would involve great expense, and that would fall on the borrower. He told her also that if she was entitled to the property it would descend to her daughter. She said nothing of her daughter going to be married to Mr. Adams, nor about making a deed of gift of her reversionary interest in her behalf. She said she would like her daughter to have the property. No money was raised on it. Mr. Adams was married on the 21st August, 1847, and had three children—two sons and a daughter. The eldest son was between thirteen and fourteen, and the daughter about five or six. Ever since his marriage Mr. Adams had lived publicly with his wife, and was known to all his friends as a married man.

Several letters from Miss Russell and her mother to the defendant were then read. In none of them was there any allusion to a betrothal. The daughter's chiefly related to her mother's health, asked him to call, and in one instance thanked him for a loan of £5, observing that "a friend in need is a friend indeed"; and all ended thus:—"Mamma unites in the kindest regards.—Yours faithfully, Annie Russell." There was also a letter addressed to Mr. Toynbee, the treasurer of the Medical Benevolent Fund, in which Mrs. Russell said they were destitute of everything, and applied for an additional grant or some warm clothing. Mr. Lush then summed up the evidence on the part of the defendant, and submitted that it had clearly proved that this was a most foul and wicked conspiracy got up by the plaintiff and her mother to extort money from him, and failing in that, to recover by perjury a verdict, with damages, for breach of promise.

Mr. Sergeant Shee made a powerful appeal to the jury on behalf of the plaintiff. In the course of his address he pointed out the importance of the issue to the defendant, and said it was quite possible that the result might be that he would lose the good opinion of the members of his profession, and probably also the respect and confidence of his wife.—Mrs Adams here exclaimed emphatically, but in a modest tone, "No, no; he will not."

The case was summed up on Tuesday, by the Lord Chief Baron, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"As the plaintiff has not made out her case to our entire satisfaction, we of necessity find a verdict for the defendant."

The announcement was received with applause by the people who filled the court.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

(From the Papers to the 16th February.)

The chancel of the parish church at Dartford, Kent, has recently been restored by Mr. Bromfield, and the large east window filled with stained glass by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. A fifteenth-century window by the same firm is in the south aisle.

A beautiful memorial (by Marochetti) to Prince Albert has just been erected in the parish church of Newport, Isle of Wight, which was rebuilt about eight years ago, when his Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone. The church was an object of great interest to the Prince, and is frequently visited by the Royal Family when residing at Osborne. The Vicar of the parish, the Mayor of the town, the parishioners, and inhabitants of the neighbourhood have offered this tribute of gratitude and loyal affection to the memory of one whom the nation deeply mourns.

Mr. J. S. Westmacott has lent his statue of "The Peri at the Gate of Paradise," to the Royal Horticultural Society, together with his statues of "David with the head of Goliath" and "Ariel Released from the Pine;" the model of Mr. Durham's "Euclid" will also appear. The bronze "Juno" of the International Exhibition, given by the late Prince Consort to the society, has also been delivered. A sufficient amount could not be raised to purchase, as proposed, the large bronze fountains exhibited by the French in the society's gardens. The money in hand is to be expended in sculptures to be selected from works submitted in a competition to which only certain sculptors have been, we understand, invited to contribute.

The *Scotsman* states that Mr. Noel Paton, R.S.A., has been commissioned by her Majesty to paint a picture memorial of the Prince Consort—the Royal Family around their widowed mother. The price 3000 guineas.

As an instance of the liberal scale in which the late Marquis of Lansdowne patronised living artists, we may mention that hardly a fortnight before his death he purchased pictures to the value of between £900 and £1000 at the winter exhibition.

The collection of ancient and modern pictures formed by the late J. L. Bickley, Esq., of Westbourne-terrace, has been disposed of by Christie, Manson, and Woods, and realised £2300.

Garibaldi has sent to the Italian journals a letter calling on Englishmen to proffer assistance to the Poles in their present fight for the independence of their country and for liberty.

Victor Hugo has addressed an exhortation to the Russian soldiers advising them, by every consideration of humanity, fraternity, and liberty, not to fight against the insurgent Poles.

Although submarine telegraphy is an industry which only dates from 1851, it appears that the length of cable submerged to the present date is calculated at 15,176½ miles.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that of £23,304,219 worth of sovereigns and half-sovereigns tendered at the Bank of England by bankers or by the public in 1860, £759,784 were too light to be put into circulation again.

A deputation of colonists from Western Australia and others connected with that colony, introduced by Lord Alfred Churchill, M.P., have had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle and presented a memorial, numerously signed by old settlers and others, in favour of the continuance of transportation to Western Australia.

The Drogheda life-boat, belonging to the National Life-boat Institution, rescued on Saturday last, during a heavy surf, the crew of five men of the schooner Mary Ann, laden with Indian corn, from Liverpool to Drogheda, which had struck on the North Bull Sands, near the latter place.—By direction of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, the sum of £50 has been given to the National Life-boat Institution from the funds of the Cholmondeley charities.

The steamship Gibraltar, better known as the Sumter, has again eluded the vigilance of the Federal officers. Some time ago, it is understood, the Sumter was sold to an English firm, and was rechristened the Gibraltar; but notwithstanding this, she has for some months past been strictly blockaded at "the Rock" by a Northern cruiser, whose commander is alleged to have declared that it was his intention to seize her if possible, no matter what change of ownership might have taken place. By a clever ruse, however, the Gibraltar got safely away a short time ago, and is now lying quietly moored in the Mersey.

The deaths of four general officers have been officially reported. They are—General Sackville Hamilton Berkeley, Colonel of the 16th Regiment; Lieutenant-General Thomas Burke, Colonel of the 10th Regiment, whose decease was erroneously stated by an Irish paper to have taken place some weeks since; Major-General John Cox, Colonel of the 88th Regiment; and Major-General Arthur H. Trevor, formerly of the 59th and 4th Regiments.

An interesting discovery has just been made by M. Fiorelli, the inspector of the excavations at Pompeii. While digging at a depth of from eight to ten feet the pickaxe stuck into a little mass of coins and jewels. M. Fiorelli then continued the excavation with the greatest care, removing the earth grain by grain, and, after some hours' labour, was rewarded by the discovery in the hardened ashes of the perfect mould of a man in a lying posture, the skin of which had dried up, but the skeleton remained intact. M. Fiorelli caused plaster of Paris to be poured into the form of the Pompeiian, and the casting succeeded perfectly, with the exception of two fragments of an arm and a leg, where the mould was incomplete.

Mr. Paolo Prioli, who it will be remembered was the successful competitor for the prize offered by the Art-Union of London for a set of outline designs illustrative of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," has lately produced a series of outlines—more numerous, but similar in character—illustrative of "The Parables of our Lord." This series is somewhat superior to the former. But as this severe style of design above all others demands invention, composition, and figure draughtsmanship in the highest degree, as it, in fact, challenges recognition of the highest knowledge and the purest taste, we must say they leave much to desire. The designs only occasionally indicate an inventiveness above that of a careful but ordinary reader of the text; and the "motives" of many of the figures are borrowed from old masters, particularly Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, and the eclectic painters. The old art conventions constantly reappear. The style is not formed and consistent throughout; sometimes it reminds us of the early Italian engravers; more often of the harshness of the modern German school, and occasionally of the angularity of the earlier Flemish and Dutch. The anatomy is constantly at fault. Nevertheless, as an effort in a walk of art in which scarcely any British artists are qualified to enter, and only one—namely, Mr. Maclise—has achieved any great success, this series deserves mention and its designer encouragement.

Two octogenarians, named Joseph and John Fitzwalter, brothers, lived together with their sister in a house in Parliament-street for a great number of years. On Wednesday week the elder died, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. The brother and sister of the deceased were much affected by his death, the brother showing excessive signs of grief, and he expired in one hour after his brother. On the morning fixed for their interment, the sister also expired, at the age of eighty-eight years.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 18.

Kembla (s.), 323 tons, Captain Mailler, from the Clyde River. Passengers—Messrs. Smith, Francis, Davidson, Shiel, Black, and 15 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Moneta, ship, 621 tons, Captain Spear, from the Downs 9th January. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Blue. Hyam and Co., agents.

April 19.

Beautiful Star, ship, 547 tons, Captain Cotts, from the Start Point 15th January. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Pool, (Church of England Minister) Mrs. Pool, Messrs. Nicholes, Primrose, Young, Fletcher, and 9 in the steerage. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

William Melhuish, ship, 707 tons, Captain T. Duff, from the Downs 16th January. Saunders and Co., agents.

Prince Alfred, (s.), 700 tons, Captain Wheeler, from Nelson 13th instant. Passengers—Miss Ball, Miss Wood, Messrs. Peacock, Mitchell, Duppa, Selwyn, Cullen, Hume, Stafford, Orwell, Rev. Mr. Stafford, and 22 in the second cabin. I. R. M. Co., agents.

Kate Swanson, ship, 535 tons, Captain Murdock, from Melbourne 9th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child. Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents.

Balclutha, (s.), 700 tons, Captain Brown, from Rockhampton 15th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Boag, Fuller, and 5 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—April 18.

Florida, for San Francisco, via Newcastle.
Frowning Beauty, for Newcastle.
Mandarin, for Newcastle.
John Wesley, for South Sea Islands.
Camden, for Newcastle.
Sabrina, for Manila.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Eagle (s.), for Rockhampton and Port Denison.

April 19.

Merchantman, for Shanghai.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 19.

Wild Wave, for Port Cooper; Trader, for Port Denison; Caroline, for New Caledonia; Western Star, for Otago; Duke of Wellington, for Manukau, via Bellambi; Yarra Yarra (s.), Melanie, for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—April 18.

Duke of Wellington, for Manukau via Bellambi. In ballast.

Petrel, schooner, 69 tons, Captain Campbell, for South Sea Islands. Passenger—Mr. J. Wright.

Western Star, brig, 179 tons, Captain Jenkins, for Otago. Passengers—Mr. G. H. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Marsh and troupe, Mr. Brailsford.

Trader, schooner, 151, tons, Captain Langley, for Port Denison, Passengers—Messrs. Moor, Nott, Moorhouse, Gratan, Cuthbert, Maddocks (2), Anderson, Smith, and 8 in the steerage.

Caroline, brig, 191 tons, Hayes, for New Caledonia. Passengers—3 in the steerage.

Wild Wave, brig, 191 tons, Captain Vandervord, for Port Cooper. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Logan, Mr. B. De Glas, Mr. and Mrs. Chalker, Mr. and Mrs. Busby, Messrs. Jones, and Row.

Eagle (s.), 230 tons, Captain J. D. Harley, for Port Denison via Rockhampton. Passengers—To Rockhampton: Mr. and Mrs. Joss, Master Joss, Misses (3) Joss, Mrs. H. W. Robinson and two children, Mrs. J. Robinson, Messrs. Featherstonhaugh, Day, Forby, Dalrymple, and 13 in the steerage. To Port Denison: 3 in the steerage.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 724 tons, Captain Trouton, for Melbourne, Adelaide, and King George's Sound. Passengers—To Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin and 3 children, Misses (2) Bowden, Mrs. Captain Armstrong (40th Regiment), Mrs. and Miss Jones, Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Leck, Messrs. Stanfield, Ronald, Gibbs, B. Fenton, De Pas, H. Wilms, W. Lees, M'Dougall, 25 in the steerage, and 2 intermediate. To Adelaide: Messrs. Gollan, John Campbell, Busby, and 9 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 18.

Atlantic, from Newcastle, with 100 tons coal; Esther, from Manning River, with 215 bags maize, 147 bags wheat, 11 hides, 3 coops fowls; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 1232 bags maize, 7 cases eggs, 19 hides, 3 kegs tobacco, 5 coops poultry, 3 pigs, 1 horse.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 18.

Marian, Atlantic, Otago, Wave, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—April 18.

Moneta, from London: 672 rails, Railway Commissioners; 1 package, W. Richardson; 2 packages, E. Vickery; 10 packages, V. d'Arum; 8 packages, J. Langford; 10 casks, B. Palmer; 17 packages, E. Trillard and Co.; 32 packages, Allen, Street, and Norton; 1 package, G. Krefft; 6 packages, J. Martyn; 60 hogsheads, 41 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 11 packages, L. Sharwood and Co.; 10 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 packages, J. Wainwright; 2 packages, Hill and Co.; 3 packages, F. M'Glinn; 2 packages, E. Davis; 4 packages, M. Samuels; 1 package, Dr. Bennett; 9 packages, J. Baptist; 12 packages, S. Muston; 30 pockets hops, 51 hogsheads, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 7 packages, Wyatt, Brothers; 11 packages, E. Coates; 609 bundles, 12 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 18 packages, J. F. Josephson; 20 packages, J. Waugh; 13 packages, Cubitt and Co.; 93 packages, Hyam and Co.; 897 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 2285 packages, Iredale and Co.; 91 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 98 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 101 ovens, 200 bags 10 tons salt, 1158 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 13 packages, E. Binnie; 23 packages, Faux and Beard; 258 packages, J. Keep; 416 pipe boxes, 400 axles, 28 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 864 cart boxes, 69 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 70 packages, Cohen and Levy; 36 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 41 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 60 package, Keep and Parsons; 2500 slates, 95 packages, R. T. Ford; 2 packages, Binnie and Co.; 1 package, Alderson and Sons; 2 packages, S. Hebblewhite; 91 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 168 packages, Cooper and Co.; 1 package, J. P. Larcomb; 2 packages, A. Hordern; 90 casks, Walford and Sparkes; 1 package, J. Myers; 61 packages, M. Alexander; 1 package, Cook and Co.; 455 bars, 1210 packages, Order.

April 19.

Kate Swanson, from Hongkong, via Melbourne: 14 packages, Caird and Co.; 30 tierces beef, C. Irving; 1000 jars oil, 1420 rolls matting, 201 half-chests 104 boxes 451 packages tea, 48 carriages, 51 bundles shooks, 1012 packages, Order.

Balclutha (s.), from Rockhampton: 20 bales wool, Fraser; 14 bales wool, Rolleston; 5 bales wool, 2 bundles skins, Mort; 5 casks tallow, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 9 bales wool, Haynes, Brown, and Co.

Prince Alfred (s.), from Nelson: 300 bales wool, 5 casks tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1000 oz. Nelson gold-dust, and 2 parcels, Union Bank; 1 quarter-cask beer, Edwards; 2 packages wool, Campbell; 3 boxes apples, J. Scrivener; 15 bales wool, 27 casks oil, Beauchamp; 1 case plants, Ramsay; 1 bale wool, Byrne; and sundry small packages.

William Melhuish, from London: 100 packages, C. Bianford; 114 packages, Campbell and Co.; 6 packages, J. Brush; 30 packages, E. and W. Paul; 420 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 41 packages, Wolfen, Brothers, and Co.; 4 hogsheads, Allan, Street, and Norton; 80 packages, P. Mitchell; 3 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 14 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 11 packages, E. P. Capper; 3 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 29 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 3 packages, J. J. Moore; 1 package, R. Blair; 100 hogsheads, W. Long; 7 packages, Brush and Mac Donnell; 2 packages, Rev. T. Cruse; 100 packages, R. and F. Tooth; 121 packages, Herring and Harper; 5 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 30 quarter-casks, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 2 packages, Sherriff and Co.; 100 packages, Saunders and Co.; 1 package, Scott; 119 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 7 packages, F. R. Olliver; 2 packages, F. Perks; 3 packages, J. and E. Row; 31 packages, H. Moore; 12 packages, H. C. Brooks; 6 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 11 packages, E. Webb; 1 package, S. Nutter; 35 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 100 tierces, W. Dean and Co.; 1 package, L. Goldring; 100 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 20 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 12 packages, S. C. Burt and Co.; 3 packages, M. Alexander; 15 packages, Chatto and Hughes; 11 packages, S. Broughton; 7 packages, J. Benson; 2 packages, J. Graham; 65 packages, Dickson and Co.; 3 packages, G. Hunt; 9 packages, Levi and Seligman; 5 packages, R. Gray; 20 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 355 packages, Joske, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, H. Wallack; 23 packages, R. Gray; 164 packages, A. and E. A. Levy; 107 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 package, M. H. Quodling; 24 packages, Iredale and Co.; sundry packages, Commissariat Department; 300 casks, J. G. Waller and Co.; 155 packages, R. D. Merrill; 14 packages, Alderson and Sons; 53 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 21 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 300 cases, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 781 rails, 1701 plates, 8131 chairs, 1731 packages, Order.

Beautiful Star, from London: 80 packages, E. and W. Paul; 1 package, H. Parkes; 1 package, W. Newman; 1 package, Rev. W. Richardson; 3 packages, T. Palmer; 2 packages, Montefiore and Co.; 77 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 9 packages, G. Stabler and Co.; 524 cases, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 68 packages, S. Keep; 16 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 7 packages, S. A. Joseph; 4 cases acid, W. Larmer; 1 package, O'Connor; 51 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 1 package, A. Habbe; 2 packages, Mrs. Terry; 1 millstone, J. Pemell; 59 hogsheads, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 3 packages, W. H. Paling; 10 packages, Saunders and Co.; 1 package, J. Wallack; 6 packages, L. and S. Samuel; 1 package, Graham; 4 packages, T. Cook and Co.; 19 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 4 packages, J. Baptist; 4 packages, J. F. M'Donald; 4 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 packages, T. Aitkin; 1 package, C. Maloney; 3 packages, Cubitt and Co.; 4 millstones, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 168 packages, 150 kegs, Iredale and Co.; 3 packages, D. Vernon; 4 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 50 hogsheads, A. Thompson and Co.; 160 packages, J. Levick; 36 packages, J. Armitage and Co.; 37 packages, 300 cases, Allan, Street, and Norton; 17 packages, Butler, Brothers; 2 packages, W. H. Paling; 25 packages, E. Vickery; 6 packages, B. Cocks; 30 packages, Hyam and Co.; 100 cases, R. and F. Tooth; 4 packages, G. Neal; 5 packages, J. Gould; 113 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 4 packages, F. A. Jansen; 231 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 724 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 17 packages, Farmer and Painter; 5 packages, J. Bright; 57 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 81 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 8 packages, F. Perks and Co.; 2 packages, J. Felton; 3 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 4 packages, R. Binnie; 22 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 1 package, W. C. Eldridge; 6 packages, M. Alexander; 1 package, J. and E. Row; 4 packages, J. Keep; 5 packages, Faux and Beard; 10 packages, L. Goldring; 5 packages, D. Ritchie; 29 packages, F. Giles and Co.; 75 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 41 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 1 package, G. Wilkie; 13 packages, Broomfield and Whittaker; 1557 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—April 18.

Trader, for Port Denison: 25 cases whisky, 15 cases geneva, 30 cases, 2 quarter-casks brandy, 4 quarter-casks wine, 2 hogsheads rum, 2 cases tobacco, 1 package cigars, 25 cases geneva, 15 casks beer, 25 cwt. sugar, 4 packages tea, 17 packages, Fraser and Co.; 9 cases geneva, 10 cases old tom, 2 quarter-casks, 142 cases brandy, 14 cases claret, 3 quarter-casks rum, 1 quarter-cask whisky, 1 quarter-cask, 15 cases wine, 30 cases beer, 3 cases, Miller, Jobson, and Co.; 12 cases gin, 1 hogshead, 12 cases brandy, 40 casks beer, 6 quarter-casks, 3 cases wine, Tucker and Co.; 8 bags sugar, 1 chests tea, 15 bags salt, 15 bags flour, 12 packages, Wolfen, Brothers; 1 package tea, 2 bags sugar, 5 bags flour, 1 dray, 3 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 13 packages, Weekes and Co.; 12 packages tea, 14 mats sugar, 15 bags salt, 7 cases wine, 31 casks beer, 1 case coffee, 47 packages, J. Caldwell; 29 bags 8 casks flour, J. G. M'Donald; 58 bars 6 bundles iron, 26 packages, Iredale and Co.; 4 packages, A. Moore and Co.; 1 dray, Knever and Co.; 44 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 4 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 8 packages, M'Call; 2 packages tea, 10 bags flour, 10 bags sugar, 3 packages, H. Beit; 188 bags sugar, 2 drays, 69 packages tea, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.; 3 packages, L. Bergin; 500 pickets, 64 boards, 3 casks, Bloomfield and Whittaker; 129 pieces timber, 143 battens, 275 pieces scantling, 143 boards, Wilkinson, Brothers; 15 bags maize, 100 bags flour, 10,000 shingles, 4100 palings, 2000 pickets, 1215 battens, 40 bags potatoes, 19 packages, W. Williams.

Caroline, for New Caledonia: 25 cases geneva, 8 cases vermouth, 130 cases absynthe, 2 cases tobacco, 8 cases champagne, 5 boxes tea, 30 bags barley, 10 bags potatoes, 24 packages, Solmitz and Co.; 4 packages tobacco, 3 quarter-casks brandy, 1 case cigars, 30 bags salt, 20 cases 4 hogsheads claret, 60 pieces timber, 3000 shingles, 1000 palings, 60 bags flour, 220 sheep, 124 packages oilstores, 464 pots, 239 packages, J. C. W. Hinsch; 1 case cigars, 2 quarter-casks wine, 1 quarter-cask spirits wine, 80 cases geneva, 50 packages absynthe, 1 case, Baar and Co.; 20 cases absynthe, 10 hogsheads 2 quarter-casks 22 cases wine, 20 cases brandy, 2 cases tobacco, 21 packages, Leverrier, Curcier, and Co.; 113 bags sugar, 61 bags coffee, 108 tons coal, 20 bags flour, 10 bags bran, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.; 8 boxes tobacco, G. Feng; 1 case brandy, 2 cases wine, Parrot, Brothers; 60 packages tea, 22 bags sugar, W. Barnett; 18 packages, Rev. Roche; 287 boards, 2000 palings, W. H. Rolfe; 3 cases, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.; 100 spokes, 56 felloes, 42 package, J. Keep; 37 packages, Ah Mung; 7 packages, W. Harbottle; 10 boxes, Caraher; 19 packages, J. Cheval; 2000 palings, 614 pieces timber, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 1 bale, O'Donnell, Bate, and Co.

Western Star, for Otago: 25 quarter-casks whisky, A. Shannon; 165 packages tea, 10 quarter-casks brandy, 50 bags sugar, 25 packages tea, 14 cases vestas, 40 boxes soap, 23 packages, Frazer, Brothers, and Gans; 5 kegs tobacco, R. Towns and Co.; 200 bags maize, J. Clarke; 100 bags bran, Stonham; 27 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 cases, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 196 bags maize, 63 kegs butter, 19 cases cheese, M. Instone; 5 packages, Bishop and Keep; 61 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 8 cases, Levi and Co.; 2 cases, J. and E. Row; 6 drays, R. Graham; 189 pieces cedar, 109 packages rope, 1 case, W. H. Eldred; 10 rolls leather, Saddington and Sons; 92 bags maize, C. B. Ford.

Wild Wave, for Port Cooper: 3 quarter-casks brandy, 15 boxes tea, 6 pieces shafts, 200 felloes, Buyers and Co.; 50 cases brandy, M. Samuels; 2 quarter-casks brandy, 10 cases gin, 8 cases bitters, J. Merriman; 10 boxes tea, 5 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 2 packages, C. Stewart; 14 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 136 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 22 horses, 120 tons coal, 18 drays, 1 gig, 46 pairs naves, 594 felloes, 400 boards, 56 arches, 7 cwt. rope, 8 packages, W. Andrews; 2 rolls lead, Iredale and Co.

Petrel, for South Sea Islands: 2 cases 2 hogsheads geneva, 1 hogshead rum, 3 packages tea, 1 mat coffee, 6 mats sugar, 1 hogshead beer, 60 empty hogsheads, 10 packages, R. T. Ford and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Otago.—By the Western Star, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Port Cooper.—By the Wild Wave this day, at noon, if not underway.

For New Caledonia.—By the Coetlogon, and Caroline, this day at noon, if not underway.

For Otago.—By the Lion, this day, at noon.

For Auckland.—By the Novelty, this day, at noon.

For Shanghai.—By the Merchantman, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE BEHAR.

General Post Office, 15th April, 1863.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer BEHAR will be made up at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i. e. at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 3.30 p.m. on the 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., on the 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted by 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

T. K. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, April 18: Rob Roy, ship, 823 tons, Captain Blacklock, for Callao.

Seizure by the Custom Authorities.—On Friday afternoon, Mr. M'Dermott, the tide surveyor, proceeded on board the Ellen Lewis, lately from Manila, which vessel had just completed her discharge at Jolly's Wharf, for the purpose of jerquing, as it is termed; after which, the officer of the Customs' department is removed. In the necessary search, Mr. M'Dermott discovered 188 boxes of cigars, of 500 each, which had not been reported in the usual manner; these he had at once seized, and the following day they were conveyed to the Queen's Warehouse, where they will remain until legally disposed of.

The Kembla (s.), brings up 70 bags potatoes.

The Monita left the Downs on the 9th January, but owing to contrary weather did not cross the Equator until the 9th February; from thence had light variable winds to the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope which was passed on the 14th of March. She here experienced a very heavy gale from the S.E. which lasted nine days, settling down into moderate westerly weather which continued to the S.W. Cape of Van Diemen's Land, which was passed on the 8th April, her longitude having been run down in an average of latitude 45° S. Since rounding Cape Howe the Monita has met with considerable detention owing to the prevalence of a strong S.E. current setting at the rate of sixty-four miles in the twenty-four hours. On the 11th instant she was within ninety miles of Sydney Heads, but with the light variable winds and strong set of currents got drifted again south.

Captain Moodie, late of the City of Sydney (s.), has been appointed marine surveyor for the United Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The T. S. Mort (s.) made her official trip on Saturday afternoon down the harbour, a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including the Government officers connected with the Steam Board, were on board. The vessel's speed under steam was even better than on the last occasion, which, together with all the various arrangements on board, gave general satisfaction. She will leave on her first voyage under the command of Captain Warner, for many years connected with the A. S. N. Co., and proceeds to Hokianga for a cargo of timber for Mr. A. S. Webster.

The William Melhuish, a fine clipper Jersey-built ship, arrived yesterday from London. She left the Downs on the 16th January, had a fine run down Channel, and passed the Start the following day; crossed the Equator on 11th February, and the meridian of the Cape on the 14th March. From thence to the south-west Cape of Van Diemen's Land had fine steady winds from the N. W. on a parallel of 46° S. She passed Tasmania on the 11th instant. The John Kendrick, from Gottenburg to Melbourne, was spoken on the 8th February, in latitude 1·50 N., longitude 24·36 W., 31 days out; also, on the 22nd February, Ivanhoe, from Callao to London, 65 days out, in latitude 27·47 S., longitude 34·25 W.

The Beautiful Star left the Start on the 15th January, crossed the Equator on the 13th February, and passed the Cape on the 4th March. She ran down her easting in from latitude 45 to 44° S., and sighted King's Island on the 16th instant. On the 11th March, during a heavy gale from the E.S.E., she carried away the rudder stock, which was not secured until the 19th March; during this time the wind veered to the S.S.W., blowing terrifically, attended with a high confused sea, and an attempt was made to get into Symon's Bay, but unsuccessfully, as the wind continued to blow right in her teeth.

The Balclutha (s.) left Rockhampton on the 15th instant, and Keppel Bay the same afternoon at two o'clock. She had strong E. and S.E. breezes to Cape Moreton, from thence to Seal Rock Point light and variable winds, with heavy rain and moderate easterly weather to Sydney, arriving shortly after midnight on the 18th.

The Marion Rennie, Sacramento, Prairie, Sporting Lass, and Mechanic were in the Fitzroy when the Balclutha left on the 15th instant. The Mechanic had put back. The Jenny Dove, Raven, and Tom Tough were at the Heads.

The I. R. M. Co.'s steamer Prince Alfred, from Nelson 13th instant, arrived yesterday at 10·30 a.m. Experienced light westerly winds till the 18th, when an easterly breeze sprang up and continued till her arrival in port. The passage occupied five days sixteen hours. On the 17th passed the brig Gazelle running before the wind, and at the same time sighted a brig, too distant to be made out, but supposed to be the Susan. The Prince Alfred brings 1000 oz. of Nelson gold-dust. We have to acknowledge the courtesy of the purser, Mr. White, for files of the latest papers.

The Weather.—A heavy fall of rain commenced yesterday at daylight, continuing in showers throughout the day. At 3 p.m. the wind set in strong from S.E., blowing in rain and squalls, causing a heavy sea to roll in on the coast.

A brig from the southward, supposed to be from Newcastle, bound south, anchored at the Heads yesterday.

A telegram was received from Melbourne, on Saturday, stating that the Jane Lockhart, from Sydney, had arrived at Otago on the 9th instant, after a passage of ten days.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Samson crossed Manning bar on Saturday, the 18th, at 5·15 p.m., and arrived in Sydney last evening at 6·30 p.m.; experienced fresh S. and S.E. wind, with rain, throughout the passage. Her cargo consists of 359 bags maize, 115 bags wheat, 46 bags barley, 34 bags oysters, 3 bags onions, 21 cases eggs, 7 coops poultry, 86 pumpkins, and 7 pigs.

By Electric Telegraph.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

April 17.—H.M. S.S. Pioneer, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 18.—Mary Agnes, from Newcastle; Grafton (s.), for Grafton; Williams (s.), for Maryborough.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 17.—Royal Saxon, from Liverpool; Tyber, Prince Arthur from Newcastle; City of Melbourne (s.), from Adelaide.

April 18.—Success, from Newcastle; Salacia Gottenburg (s.), from Otago; Omeo (s.), put back; Royal Shepherd (s.), from Launceston.

DEPARTURE.

April 18.—Lincolnshire, for London.

The Success is ashore off Queenscliff.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

April 18.—Lubra, from the Coast; Mary Shepherd, from Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

April 18.—Sir B. Coutts, for Melbourne; Gondola, for Guam.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 18, 9 a.m.

Brisbane ... E.S.E. Fine. Bar. 30·153. Ther. 68·
Tenterfield ... S.E. Cloudy.
Armidale ... S.E. Cloudy.
Tamworth ... Calm. Fine.
Murrurundi ... S.E. Cloudy.
Newcastle ... S.W. Cloudy. Bar. 30·242. Ther. 67.
South Head ... S.E. Dull, and cloudy.
Wollongong ... S.W. Fine.
Kiama ... S.E. Cloudy.
Goulburn ... S.W. Cloudy.
Yass ... N. Fine, and clear.
Kiandra ... S. Raining.
Bathurst ... S.E. Fine. Bar. 28·006. Ther. 65·
Forbes ... E. Fine.
Young ... Calm. Fine.
Mudgee ... S.W. Fine.
Gundagai ... W. Fine.
Wagga Wagga W. Cloudy.
Deniliquin ... N.E. Fine. Bar. 29·808. Ther. 65·
Albury ... N.E. Fine.
Cape Schank ... E. by S., fresh. Fine. Bar. 30·06. Ther. 60·
Portland Bay ... S.E., very strong. Dull, and cloudy. Bar. 30·55. Ther. 63·
Adelaide ... E. by S.E. Fine. Ther. 30·44·
Guichen Bay ... E.S.E. Fine. Ther. 30·215.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

April 18.—Rainbow (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 17.—Athol, schooner, Brown, for Melbourne, with 350 tons coal.

April 18.—Sophie, Hamburgh barque, Dickie, for Fijis. Passengers—Captains Browning and Winter, Messrs. Gordon, P. Munroe, Akehurst, Rivers. Cargo: 1000 sheep, 12 tons hay, 1 cotton gin, 1 cask lead, 1 cask soda.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 17.—Fox, Meterius, Albion.
April 18.—Martha Ellen, Prompt, and Adolphus.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 8.—Elizabeth, from Grafton; Prairie, from Hobart Town.

April 9.—Sporting Lass, from Sydney.

April 10.—Sacramento, from Sydney.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVAL.

March 21.—Roman Emperor, from London.

DEPARTURE.

March 30.—Heather Belle, 288 tons, Woods, for Sydney: 3 bales wool, 3000 hides, 6 casks tallow.

WELLINGTON.

ARRIVAL.

April 10.—Margaretta Roesner, 500 tons, Eggers, from Otago, bound for Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

April 7.—Louis and Miriam, 260 tons, Vandervord, for Sydney, in ballast.

H. M. S. Harrier is expected to leave shortly for Sydney.—*Southern Cross*, April 6.

Whalers' Reports at Russell.—The master of the Prince Regent entered his vessel on March 30th, for the purpose of disposing of oil for disbursements, and he cleared at the same time. The American whaleship Three Brothers, 403 tons, Swain, master, cleared out for the whaling grounds on March 30th, with 700 barrels sperm oil and 100 barrels whale oil, part of original cargo from South Seas. The Draper and Parachute called off the port for letters, &c., on March 25th; on the following day, the Mermaid and Alabama, for the same reason. The Mermaid has 750 barrels sperm, and the news brought by these vessels from the following ships, as under, up to March 12th:—Daniel Wood, 1000 barrels sperm, 250 ditto whale; Plover, 40 barrels sperm, 60 ditto whale; Stephania, 700 barrels sperm, 1000 ditto whale; Minerva, 1700 barrels sperm; Pacific, of Hobarton, 8 tuns sperm; Grecian, of ditto, 60 barrels.—*Southern Cross*, April 6.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In your maritime news of this day, after the report of the new steamer Paulet's trial trip, is added a note, saying that she "was condemned as unfit for the intercolonial service."

Allow me to correct this grave error of your correspondent by informing you, that after the said trial the Government officers at once accepted the ship, but, that the I. R. M. Company demurred taking the ship over from the builders, because the speed was about a knot less than the latter had contracted to furnish. After some discussion and delay another form of screw was substituted, giving a much better result. By telegram, March 5th, I am informed that "Paulet's last trial satisfactory—will be despatched immediately. Phœbe sailed"—*i.e.* from Bermuda for Sydney.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN VINE HALL.

Grafton Wharf, April 18th.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—April 18.

40 bundles iron, 1 cask handles, S. Zollner.
1 box books, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
1 case books, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.
20 bales wool, Allen, Street, and Norton.
1 rifle, J. L. Montefiore.
2 cases rifles and fittings, G. Whitfield.
1 case stationery, Gas Company.
1 case silks, 1 case stuffs, Beilby and Scott.
687 bags potatoes, 37 bags onions, W. Wright.
2 hogsheads holloware, 2 cases oilcloth, 1 case clothing, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
15 casks, 15 cases wine, N. Giffard.
102 bags oats, Barker and Co.
1 case plants, E. Knox.
28 hides, 3 casks tallow, Mort and Co.
310 bags salt, W. Carner.

DUTY PAID

2 cases perfumed spirits, J. Powell.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33°51.41. Longitude, 10h. 4m.4ˢ6.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
April 18,	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon	E.	Moderate, and raining.
	5 p.m.	E.	Light, and raining.
April 19,	8·30 a.m.	S.E.	Light, and raining.
	Noon.	S.E.	Light, and raining.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Fresh, and ditto.

Meteorological Observations taken at 9 a.m. April 18th, 1863.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Amount of cloud.
Brisbane ..	30·153	68·	...	...	...	...	...	E.N.E.	2	7
Armidale ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S.E.	0	0
Newcastle ..	30·242	67·	64·8	64·5	60.3	60·9	37·5	S.W.	2	5
Bathurst ..	28·006	65·	68·	56.	79	49·	...	S.E.	0	3
Albury ..	29·70	63·	67·	39·	53·	48·	00·4	N.E.b E	4	7
Deniliquin ..	29·808	65·	65·	54.	55·	33·	...	N.N.E	2	6

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

April 18.—Brisbane, fine; Armidale, cloudy; Newcastle, cloudy, raining in morning; Bathurst, fine; Albury, fine; Deniliquin, fine.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LINES.

Time Table for April.

Down Trains.

Stations.	Miles Dist.	1.	2.	Goods & Pass.	4.*	5.	6.	Additional	Sun Day Trains 1.	Sun Day Trains 2.
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.										
Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newtown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homebush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Haslem Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parramatta (Junct.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GREAT WESTERN LINE.										
Parramatta .... Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parramatta .... Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blacktown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penrith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.										
Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbelltown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Menangle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Up Trains.

Stations.	Miles Dist.	1.	2.	Goods & Pass.	4.*	5.	6.	Additional	Sun Day Trains 1.	Sun Day Trains 2.
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.										
Menangle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbelltown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GREAT WESTERN LINE.										
Penrith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blacktown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parramatta .... Arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parramatta .... Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.										
Parramatta (Junct.) Dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Haslem Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homebush	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newtown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sydney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* No. 4 Trains will not run on Saturdays.
† Trains will stop at Haslem Creek Station by signal only.

N.B.—The Tram Cars leave the Circular Quay in time for the departure of every Train from Redfern Station, and will leave Redfern Station on the arrival of every Train.

The Turf.—The Fitzroy Jockey Club bids fair for success, upwards of thirty members having already joined without any solicitation on the part of the originators. With £160 in hand or promised, and no one as yet scarcely applied to on the subject, we fancy there will be little difficulty in procuring throughout the colony 170 additional members, making upwards of £1000 to be run for. Such a sum would attract horses of a first-class description, and augur a meeting second to none in the colony. At any rate, the ball is now set a-rolling, and it is for every gentleman-sportsman to give it a hearty kick towards the desired goal.—*Rockhampton Bulletin*, April 11.

Mishaps of the Road.—His Honor Chief Justice Cockle, the Attorney-General, and about 160 ladies and gentlemen, attended a grand ball given on Wednesday night last, at Woodend, the residence of Mr. A. F. Wood, J.P. Some rather ludicrous scenes occurred *en route* through the badness of the roads, the band being upset in a bog, and compelled to walk the remainder of the distance, arriving there more like Ethiopian serenaders than ordinary ministers to *la danse*. Despite this little *contretemps*, however, the ball was allowed to be a great success.—*Rockhampton Bulletin*, April 11.

The minor canons of St. Paul's Cathedral have presented a handsome silver salver to the Rev. John Henry Coward, M.A.

Boots and Shoes.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of boot and shoe manufacturers, country buyers, shippers, buyers for the interior, and the trade generally, to his highly important auction sale, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Monday, April 20th, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely, comprising 120 trunks of boots and shoes, from the well-known manufacturers Messrs. Davies and Sons, and Joshua Joseph and Sons, all suited for the present requirements of the trade, and for positive and unreserved sale. For further particulars see advertisements and slips.—Adv.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

1863. April.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
20	Monday	6 31	5 20	9 36	10 1

Moon.—First Quarter, 26th instant, 2h. 12m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.
Sydney Morning Herald, April 7.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1863.

In pursuing his investigation into the state of society in France before the Revolution of 1789, M. de Tocqueville combats many prevailing notions concerning it, and asserts that the severity of the feudal system was most felt in those countries where it was least resisted. In Germany, serfdom continued to the close of the 18th century much as it had been in the middle ages. The soldiers of Maria Theresa were her serfs. When Frederick the Great framed a code which was promulgated by his successor, just at the time of the Revolution, this serfdom formed an essential element. In France, however, the French peasant had ceased to be a serf, and had become an owner of the soil. M. de Tocqueville combats the idea that the Revolution produced the subdivision of property. He states that this subdivision was in full career twenty years before the Revolution, and deplored by the Agricultural Societies. Necker said that there was *an immensity* of small rural properties, and that the "Intendants" complained that their inheritance had been cut up in an alarming manner,—that the land had been "infinitely divided and perpetually subdivided." In fact, in some villages the rolls show that there were half as many proprietors in those times as are found in the present. Such was the desire for land that it was always sold above its value. It was said by Arthur Young that the peasantry had half the land in fee. "I had no idea," he often says, "of such a state of things."

It is further remarked that revolutionary passions spread with most velocity where the subdivision of land existed. The lands of the Church were confiscated by the Revolution, but the chief purchasers were the existing small landholders. The rights of the aristocracy were however very offensive. *Corvees* were imposed to repair the roads. The lords had the dues on fairs and markets. They alone retained the right of keeping dovecotes and pigeons. Almost everywhere the peasant was compelled to grind at the seignoral mill, and to crush his grapes in the seignoral wine-press. Over all the country the land was burdened with quit-rents. These numerous minute rights continually burdened the peasants, and exposed them to perpetual irritation.

Picture to yourself a French peasant of the eighteenth century, or, I might rather say, the peasant now before your eyes, for the man is the same; his condition is altered, but not his character. Take him as he is described in the documents I have quoted—so passionately enamoured of the soil, that he will spend all his savings to purchase it, and to purchase it at any price. To complete this purchase he must first pay a tax, not to the Government, but to other landowners of the neighbourhood, as unconnected as himself with the administration of public affairs, and hardly more influential than he is. He possesses it at last; his heart is buried in it with the seed he sows. This little nook of ground, which is his own in this vast universe, fills him with pride and independence. But again these neighbours call him from his furrow, and compel him to come to work for them without wages. He tries to defend his young crops from their game; again they prevent him. As he crosses the river they wait for his passage to levy a toll. He finds them at the market, where they sell him the right of selling his own produce; and when, on his return home, he wants to use the remainder of his wheat for his own sustenance—of that wheat which was planted by his hands, and has grown under his eyes—he cannot touch it till he has ground it at the mill and baked it at the bakehouse of these same men. A portion of the income of his little property is paid away in quit-rents to them also, and these dues can neither be extinguished nor redeemed.

M. de Tocqueville then proves that the centralization supposed to have resulted from the Revolution preceded it. The kingdom was divided into Intendancies directed by the central Government. The Intendant was generally a man of humble extraction, and commonly a stranger to the province he ruled. The taxes were farmed or the proceeds sold to persons who paid a fixed sum to the Government. The military were collected by conscription. The public works were directed from the central authority. The police force was maintained by the same power. The feudal lord, deprived of all active share in the administration of the country, liberated himself from his former obligations. The Government interfered in everything—in the formation of workhouses, the superintendence of husbandry, and the regulation of trades. Thus, "administrative tutelage" was, contrary to the prevailing idea, an institution in France before the Revolution. Formerly municipalities of some power existed, but their rights were withdrawn, and the Crown sold and resold the privilege of electing their magistrates. In an official report it is said that "the amount of these sums spent in useful improvements would have turned to the advantage of the town, which has, on the contrary, felt nothing but the weight of authority and the privileges of these offices." Systematic rules were established for the government of towns, and assemblies were created sometimes consisting of the whole population. But in the eighteenth century the government of towns had degenerated into a contracted oligarchy. A few families managed all the public business for their own private purposes, removed from the eye of the public, and with no responsibility. The parochial system became equally subservient. "Under the social condition of France anterior to the Revolution of 1789, as well as at the present day, there was no city, town, borough, village, or hamlet in the kingdom,—there was neither hospital, church-fabric, religious house, nor college which could have an independent will in the management of its private affairs, or which could administer its own property according to its own choice. Then, as now, the executive administration, therefore, held the whole French people in tutelage; and if that insolent term had not yet been invented the thing itself already existed."

De Tocqueville points out the absolute and minute control of the central Government. Not a workhouse could be established without all the details being resolved by the Government. "The details of business thrown upon the Ministers," observes a writer of that day, "are immense. Nothing is done without them, nothing except by them, and if their information is not as extensive as their powers, they are obliged to leave everything to be done by clerks, who become in reality the masters." Accordingly they received reports upon everything referring to the character and proceedings of individuals as well as interests. These reports were not favourable to the working classes. "The peasants," they say, "are naturally lazy, and would not work unless forced to do so in order to live!"

M. de Tocqueville compares the spirit of that Administration with the present centralisation of France, and remarks that even the official language of the two periods is strikingly alike. In both, the style is equally colourless, flowing, vague, and feeble; the peculiar characteristics of each individual writer are effaced and lost in a general mediocrity. It is much the same thing as to read the effusions of a modern prefect or of an ancient Intendant.

The newspapers before the Revolution were of course extremely meagre. "I find," says De Tocqueville, "a circular addressed to all the Intendants throughout the kingdom, announcing that the King (Louis XV.) had directed that in future the *Gazette de France* should be drawn up under the inspection of the Government; 'his Majesty being desirous,' says the circular, 'to render that journal interesting and to insure to it a superiority over all others. In consequence whereof,' adds the Minister, 'you will take care to send me a bulletin of everything that happens in your district likely to engage the curiosity of the public, more especially whatever relates to physical science, natural history, or remarkable and interesting occurrences.'"

This project was not received with much warmth by the Intendants and another missive was sent—"His Majesty commands me to tell you that it his intention that you should pay very serious attention to this matter, and that you should give the most precise order to your agents." They then set to work forming a budget of news. One of them reported that a smuggler of salt had been hanged, and had displayed great courage; another that a woman in his district had been delivered of three girls at a birth; a third that a dreadful storm had occurred, though without doing any mischief. One of them declared that, in spite of all his efforts, he had been unable to discover anything worth recording, but that he will subscribe himself to so useful a journal, and will exhort all respectable persons to follow his example!" A fresh letter informs us that "the King, who has the goodness," as the Minister says, "himself to enter into the whole detail of the measures for perfecting the *Gazette*, and who wishes to give to this journal the superiority and celebrity it deserves, has testified much dissatisfaction on seeing his views so ill carried out." De Tocqueville, after giving this account, cuts in at the imperial director of the press of the present day. He says, "History is a picture gallery, containing few originals and a great many copies!"

The laws of France were terribly severe in 1757. A royal declaration condemns to death any one who should print writings contrary to religion or the established order, and the bookseller and pedlar were subject to the same punishment. This was at the time Voltaire was preparing his missiles against the principles of order itself!

De Tocqueville remarks upon the curious direction of the public mind at the Revolution in reference to the reconstruction of government. All parties called for centralisation and uniformity. The municipal idea became odious, and "Federalist" was one of the most detestable names which could be applied to a politician. The natural consequence of centralisation was the increase of Paris. "Nothing is left in France but Paris and the distant provinces," said Montesquieu, "because Paris has not yet had time to devour them." The erection of new houses was forbidden, but of course in vain. "When Arthur Young left Paris a few days before the taking of the Bastille," says De Tocqueville:—

> The contrast between that which he had just seen in the city and that which he found beyond its walls filled him with surprise. In Paris all was noise and activity; every hour produced a fresh political pamphlet; as many as ninety-two were published in a week. "Never," said he, "did I see such activity in publishing, even in London." Out of Paris all seemed inert and silent; few pamphlets and no newspapers were printed. Nevertheless, the provinces were agitated and ready for action, but motionless; if the inhabitants assembled from time to time, it was in order to hear the news which they expected from Paris. In every town Young asked the inhabitants what they intended to do? "The answer," he says, "was always the same: 'Ours is but a provincial town; we must wait to see what will be done at Paris.' These people," he adds, "do not even venture to have an opinion until they know what is thought at Paris."

Thus Paris obtained the supremacy. Towards the approach of the Revolution great encouragement was given to the establishment of manufactures, but the Government became at length alarmed, and the King prohibited the creation of any new establishment within fifteen leagues, not to prevent the massing of the lower orders, but on account of the difficulty of supplying the wants of the city. "The real danger was not perceived by any one."

De Tocqueville mentions that the French nation before the Revolution became a monotonous crowd, in which men were all alike. The French nobility had become poorer, and they had managed to increase rather than to diminish their privileges as a caste. In several provinces of France, like the Limousin mentioned by Turgot, there were small poor nobility, owning hardly any land, and living only on seignorial rights, and rent charges on their former estates. In some districts they amounted to several thousands, the greater part of whom were in poverty. It was the contrary in England.

> In France the non-noble classes alone seemed to inherit all the wealth which the nobility had lost; they fattened, as it were, upon its substance. Yet there were no laws to prevent the middle class from ruining themselves, or to assist them in acquiring riches; nevertheless they incessantly increased their wealth; in many instances they had become as rich and often richer than the nobles. Nay, more, their wealth was of the same kind, for, though dwelling in the towns, they were often landowners in the country, and sometimes they even bought seignorial estates. * * *
>
> At the end of the eighteenth century no doubt some difference was still perceptible between the manners of the nobility and those of the middle class, for nothing assimilates more slowly than that surface of society which we call manners; at bottom, however, all men above the rank of the common people were alike; they had the same ideas, the same habits, the same tastes; they indulged in the same pleasures, read the same books, and spoke the same language. The only difference left between them was in their rights.

Notwithstanding this similitude De Tocqueville maintains that there were numerous groupings independent of each other. The caste of *gentilhomme* had become more exclusive, though more like the middle classes in education. The nobility enjoyed exemption from taxation, and this exemption enlarged as the Revolution approached.

> At no period of French history had it been so easy to acquire nobility as in 1789, and never were the middle classes and the nobility so completely separated. Not only did the nobles refuse to endure, in their electoral colleges, any who had the slightest taint of middle-class blood, but the middle classes also as carefully excluded all those who might in any degree be looked upon as noble. In some provinces the newly-ennobled were rejected by one class because they were not noble enough, and by the other because they were too much so. This, it is said, was the case with the celebrated Lavoisier.

Under this central Government, the number of officers created was enormous. De Tocqueville says, he counted that in 1750, in a provincial town of moderate size, no less than 109 persons engaged in the administration of justice, and 126 in the execution of the judgments delivered by them—all inhabitants of the town. The eagerness with which the townspeople of the middle class sought these places was really unparalleled. "Every man according to his condition," says a contemporary writer, "wants to be something by command of the King." The Revolution was at hand to break up this system of contradictions.

We noticed recently a description of the gold fields of Victoria by the special correspondent of the *Argus*, who had been sent on a cruise amongst them. Mr. J. B. Austin, of Adelaide, a gentleman formerly connected with the Press in that city, has just performed for the copper mines of South Australia a corresponding service to that which the *Argus* reporter did for the gold mines of Victoria. He has made a personal inspection, travelling from the mines of the south to those of the far north, and has recorded his impressions in a small pamphlet, which is valuable as containing the only complete account of the present position and prospects of mining adventure in South Australia. Copper is to that colony what gold is to Victoria, and has played an important part in developing its general resources. In the earlier days, the very dilapidated fortunes of the young settlement were revived by the opportune discovery of the Burra Burra, and the recent revival of mining enterprise has given a fresh impetus to the prosperity of the colony just when agriculture was showing symptoms of being overdone. But for copper mining, agriculture would not have secured the foothold it has done in South Australia. The mining class have been large consumers of agricultural produce, and the farmers have eked out the occasionally scanty profits of their farms by carting ores from the mines to the port.

Most of the new mines are leasehold properties held under the Crown. Mineral sections are limited in size to 320 acres, but as the same person or partnership of persons can take up several sections, the limitation is not a practical one. The rent is fixed at ten shillings an acre, and the currency of the lease is fourteen years. There is no power to secure the freehold, but the lease is renewable twice for further periods of fourteen years, on paying each time a fine or bonus, which is to be fixed by the Government, and to be not less than a pound, nor more than ten pounds an acre. As a security against the speculative locking up of land, the lessee is required to spend in labour on the ground a sum equal to six pounds per acre every two years, or to employ at least three men for nine months each year.

Under these regulations there has, of course, been a great deal of speculation in "claims." Whenever a mine is discovered, or supposed to be discovered, the land all around is immediately mapped out by eager claimants hoping to secure either a continuation of the lode or a parallel lode. As the land is all taken up by free selection before survey, there has been a great deal of quarrelling about boundaries, and accusations of cheating and favouritism have been freely lodged against the officials in the Land office. What with the vagueness and incorrectness of the descriptions given in by some claimants, and the want of minute accuracy in the Government maps, boundaries have been found to overlap, and the shifting of a boundary line a few feet may make all the difference between the gain or the loss of a fortune, where the disputed strip covers a fine lode of copper.

Claimants of promising-looking sections, who do not feel disposed to spend their own money in sinking shafts, or who may not have any to spend, get up companies to which they magnanimously offer to sell their rights on condition of a modest sum in cash, and the rest in paid-up shares. There has been, of course, the full amount of jobbery in getting up and puffing these companies, and some of them have been sold in England under circumstances which will not bear investigation. One was recently offered in this colony at a pretty stiff price, but the public did not bite, and very fortunately too, as the concern has since proved a dead failure. Some claims, which no amount of puffing can render saleable, lapse through non-fulfilment of the conditions of the lease. Others are worked just enough to retain them, and are kept on in hope of better times. There are hundreds of nominal mines, but there are not many which are steadily at work at a profit.

Most of the new mines are in the far North, or in Yorke's Peninsula. The range of hills that runs north and south through the settled part of South Australia, seems to be very rich in mineral deposits, and especially in copper. Of late years, the pastoral country to the north-east of Port Augusta, which is a little shipping place at the head of Spencer's Gulf, has been carefully examined, and the indications of copper are so frequent that many mineral claims have been taken out. A large quantity of ore has been gathered close to the surface. In many cases the deposits run out, but in several regular lodes have been opened up. The richest and most productive mines seem to be farthest from the port. The Yudanamutana mine is not less than two hundred and fifty miles from the port; but the ore averaging forty per cent. of copper bears this long land carriage. The cost of transit, however, keeps back the development of most of the northern mines. To remedy this the Government have offered to any company that will undertake the construction of a cheap railway a grant of land of two square miles for every lineal mile of railway opened, but none have as yet come forward to embrace the offer. The land is worthless except for mineral or pastoral purposes, and would scarcely be saleable at a price that would contribute much towards the cost of the line.

About three years ago copper was discovered on a sheep run on the east coast of Spencer's Gulf. The discovery was due to the mining industry of a wombat. There were no mineral indications on the surface, but the stuff thrown out by the wombat in making his hole attracted the attention of a shepherd, who took it to his employer. A shaft sunk on the spot revealed a fine lode of copper. Claims have been taken up all round. Scores of them of course have proved worthless, but some have turned out well. One in particular, the Moonta mine, promises to rival the Burra Burra. This mine has four parallel lodes of ore, averaging twenty-five per cent. of copper. Eight thousand tons of ore have been raised during the twenty months that the mine has been at work, and £64,000 has been paid in dividends to the proprietors.

There are smelting furnaces both at Port Adelaide and at Walleroo, that at the latter place being scarcely inferior to the establishments at Swansea. These furnaces are good customers for New South Wales coal, there being no coal deposits known to exist in South Australia. It would cost no more to bring the ore to the coal than it does to take the coal to the ore, and it is worth the while of some of our enterprising capitalists to consider whether it would not pay to erect smelting furnaces at Newcastle. Ships that take coal could freight back in ore, and a smelting establishment at so convenient a place as Newcastle would be available also for ores brought down from the Western district as well as from Queensland. For the encouragement of those who despond about colonial manufactures it may be mentioned that the South Australians make their own firebricks, which are found to stand the fire better than those imported from Dudley and Stourbridge.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

PARRAMATTA.

Saturday, 6 20 p.m.

THE three men apprehended on suspicion of being implicated in the Parramatta railway station robbery were this day discharged, in the absence of any evidence to connect them with the offence.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of a portion of the competitors, the arranged match between No. 5 Company and the Parramatta Company Volunteer Rifles did not come off, but a friendly match was shot at the short ranges, which resulted in favour of the Parramatta Volunteers by 48 points, they having scored 320, and No. 5 Company 272.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

There was a severe gale from S.S.E. along the coast this morning. The barque Success, from Newcastle, was blown on shore at the Heads. The American ship Salicia drifted, and was in great danger

OTAGO.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

The Gottenburg, from Otago April 9th, brings 75 passengers, and 731 ounces gold.

A deputation of citizens had an interview with the Superintendent on the high rates of butchers' meat. His Honor favoured the introduction of cattle from Twofold Bay, but not from the Western ports, but the matter rests with the general Government.

The gold-fields' news is not very striking

Several ships are laid on for passengers for Melbourne, but are not filling up rapidly.

THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.—The Summary of Colonial News, for transmission to Europe by the Behar, will be published in this journal to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, the 21st instant. Advertisers are particularly requested to send in their favours early. The insertion of advertisements sent in after seven o'clock this (Monday) evening cannot be guaranteed.

THE HERALD SUMMARY.—Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the clerk at the counter this (Monday) evening. Our friends from the country are reminded that orders to post for England will be too late after Tuesday morning's mail.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—We understand that several requisitions to Mr. Allen Macpherson, are in course of preparation, to become a candidate for the seat in Parliament now vacant by the resignation of Mr. Atkinson.

WINDSOR SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Professor Hill will give his amusing entertainment entitled "A night with the Pickwickians," in the Windsor School of Arts, this evening.

CHAMPION SWIMMING RACE.—A fair sprinkling of the patrons of the "art of swimming" assembled on Saturday afternoon to witness the contest for the champion cup presented by Messrs. Smith and Bennett, the present lessees of the Corporation Baths. Prior to the main attraction of the afternoon, a subscription purse was made up for competitors for the carrying away the flag from the Maltese horizontal pole; the diversion was admirable, and each successive fall from the pole was greeted with roars of laughter. Nothing daunted by many tumbles and consequent sousings, Mr. Yates took the flag and purse. Mr. Robert Willingdale, who first introduced this sport, was unfortunately not at the baths to superintend the amusement. On call for the competition for the cup, Messrs. A. Henderson and W. Bennett appeared, and agreed to start from the platform. The word "off" being given by Mr. T. A. Newell, the starter, both men took the water in admirable style, Henderson taking the lead. Mr. Bennett was backed to win to a certainty. After an admirable display of skill, Mr. Henderson was declared the winner of the first trial. The cup was to be twice won by the same man, and the contest has to be renewed on Saturday next, 25th instant, between the same gentlemen. Messrs. W. Roberts and several other gentlemen whose names are well-known as promoters of this most healthy pastime, took active parts to insure a fair race. Mr. Bennett is still backed at even to win the cup. Mr. Henderson is a powerful young swimmer, and will prove a formidable antagonist to any one who chooses "to throw the gauntlet." It is much to be regretted that these exercises are not better patronised.

SUICIDE.—An elderly man, named John Allaar, employed some time as gatekeeper at the Benevolent Asylum, and since then as watchman at the same institution, committed suicide by hanging himself, either on Saturday night or yesterday morning. He got leave from the Asylum on Saturday, went over to the Wheatsheaf inn, opposite, and between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday his body was found suspended by the neck to a rafter in the stable at the rear of the inn. When discovered the body was cold and stiff; death having evidently taken place several hours previous. The body was removed to the dead-house of the Asylum to await an inquest.

THE BEARDED LADY.—A special exhibition in aid of the funds of the Destitute Children's Asylum, Randwick, is to be given to-day, at the Museum of Illustration, Pitt-street. Signor and Madame Ghio being desirous, in this way, of acknowledging the kind patronage which has been accorded to them while in this city. The entire proceeds of the day are to be handed over to the treasurer of the asylum.

ERRATUM.—In the list of consignees of gold in Saturday's paper the "Bank of Australasia" was by mistake inserted for "the Deputy Master of the Mint," after the return from Sofala, which was correctly given.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH.—A match was shot off, on Saturday afternoon, between ten members of St. Leonard's Company and ten of No. 3 Company. It was previously arranged, according to the challenge sent by No. 3, that there should be twenty members on each side, but, probably on account of the unsettled weather, there were only ten of No. 3 and fifteen of St. Leonard's on the ground. It was decided, however, that although the companies were not properly represented, either as to numbers or some reliable shots, the match should proceed with equal sides. The following score shows a majority of 32 points in favour of St Leonard's, giving them a third victory over No. 3 Company.

ST. LEONARD'S.

	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Lieutenant Garrett	7	8	6	21
Private H. Monday	10	5	0	15
Mackinnon	9	7	5	21
B. Solomon	9	10	10	29
R. Gilfillan	10	7	3	20
Mountcastle	4	11	11	26
J. Gilfillan	11	8	16	35
E. D. Ward	9	16	14	39
Captain Severn	10	14	11	35
Corporal Moore	6	7	9	22
				263

NO. 3 COMPANY.

	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Captain Fairfax	5	0	6	11
Private Westbrook	6	6	6	18
Veitch	4	2	9	15
G. Evans	7	6	7	20
Corporal J. Beaumont	9	11	11	31
Private S. Dickson	8	12	15	35
Roberts	10	10	6	26
J. Dickson	12	14	10	36
Ferguson	8	9	5	22
Sergeant Caffey	6	9	2	17
				231

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dwelling Houses, Charles-street, Parramatta-street; Houses, in Underwood-street, Paddington; Cottages, Lord-street, Bello-Retiro, Newtown; Villas and Land, with water and road frontage, Hunter's Hill; Farm, at Lane Cove; Timbered Land and Farms, Rocky Point Road.

MESSRS. STOKES, CRAIG, AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Caustic Soda; at half-past 11 o'clock, Ale, Spirits.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—On the Premises of M. Lemon, York-street, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Shop Fixtures, Fittings, &c.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery, Paper, Novels, &c.

MR. H. VAUGHAN.—On the Premises of Messrs. Whyte and Vaughan, King-street, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Outfittings, Fixtures, Furniture.

MR. J. O. BRADLY.—On the Premises, King-street, opposite Commercial Hotel, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Fixtures, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Ironmongery, Boots, Shoes, Clothing.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Plated-ware, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Buggies.

MR. S. LAMBERT.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dog-carts, Trucks, Drays, Harness.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Springcarts, Harness; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Colts and Fillies.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. John Fullagar's at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

CRICKET.—On Saturday, notwithstanding the wet weather, the Albert and Australian Clubs commenced a match in the Domain. The score, as far as the play progressed, was as follows:—

ALBERT CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.

G. Curtis, c. Mulhall, b. Boak	26
Gorman, b Boak	1
Dickson, c. and b. Hughes	6
D'Arcy, run out	0
N. Thompson, b. Kettle	31
E. B. Docker, c. Gannon, b. Clarkson ...	21
C. Laurence, b. Kettle	3
E. Rowley, b Kettle	14
R. Black, not out	13
J. Payne, b. Kettle	0
Gordon, not out	1
B. 11; w. 4	15
Total for nine wickets	131

The match we understand is to be played out.

DEATH FROM TYPHUS FEVER.—The City Coroner held an inquiry in his office, on Saturday last, touching the death of a man named Charles Smith, aged twenty-five years, who died that morning in a lodging-house, in Sussex-street. The deceased, who was a carpenter by trade, had lived at the boarding-house some months ago, and returned (from Manly Beach), on Saturday last. He complained of not feeling well at the time, and subsequently he procured some medicine from the dispensary attached to the Sydney Infirmary. He continued, however, to get worse, and remained in bed on Thursday, when Dr. Warren was called in and prescribed. The treatment, however, failed to accomplish the desired result, and the case terminated fatally on Saturday morning. Verdict, "Died from typhoid fever." The Coroner instructed the keeper of the house in which the deceased died to have the body interred as soon as possible; also, to have the room in which the body lay thoroughly cleaned, the walls whitewashed, and to sprinkle disinfecting fluid in the room.

REPORTED MAIL ROBBERY.—Writing the 15th instant, the Tamworth correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* says:—The all-absorbing topic engrossing attention is the rumour, and I fear fact, of the Sydney mail, which left here on Sunday evening last, having been stuck up a little below Wallabadah. Tidings of the occurrence came to town two nights ago, that such an outrage had been perpetrated; and, indeed, various rumours have been circulated as to what amount of pillage has been done. That the mails have been subjected to an overhauling is thought certain, but as to the reality of this having been done appears to be kept very secret. One thing is certain that the police were making speedy preparations, and that the chief officer started yesterday, fully accoutred, for some destination or other. It appears that Mr. Foster, barrister, was a passenger by the Sunday night's mail, and fears are entertained that that respected gentleman has fallen a victim to the pest of marauders that are infesting our high roads. It is high time something were done to obviate the necessity of passengers and men generally to provide themselves with murderous weapons, as an alternative between wanton robbery and personal safety.

INSOLVENCY PRACTICE.—Our report of what recently took place in the Supreme Court in reference to the petition of a person named Legge was but an outline. But we find that it was imperfect in certain points of importance, and may thus have given rise to erroneous impressions. The petitioner was a person incarcerated in Darlinghurst gaol under a writ of *ca. sa.* from the District Court, and his complaint was in substance this: that he was wholly without means of paying the debt for which he was imprisoned; that this want of means arose from no fault of his own, but from inability, through illness, to procure work; that unavailing efforts had been made by friends to induce the detaining creditor to consent to a compromise; that he had tendered a schedule to the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, but that the latter had rejected it because it showed no assets; and that under these circumstances the petitioner was detained in a state of helpless and hopeless durance. The Chief Justice, after recapitulating the statements of the petitioner, pointed out that the only remedy open to the latter was to appeal to the Court against the decision of the Chief Commissioner, and that as the man was, according to his account, wholly destitute, this could only be done by some member of the profession undertaking the case as an act of charity. His Honor added, that assuming the facts to be as stated by Legge his case had been already, in effect, decided by the Court in their decision of a former case. They had held, in the case alluded to, that the fact of the schedule disclosing, practically, no assets, afforded no ground for refusing its acceptance. If there was but a shilling, the insolvent's surrender of it should be accepted; as if not he would remain in gaol, or, in any event, would remain an embarrassed and uncleared man. Mr. Martin intimated to the Court his willingness to conduct this appeal gratuitously as counsel, and the willingness of Messrs Johnson and Johnson to render their gratuitous services as attorneys. In making this intimation, Mr. Martin spoke of the Chief Commissioner's rejection of Legge's schedule as a setting at naught of the former decision of the Court. To this the Chief Justice replied that perhaps the cases were not identical, and Mr. Justice Wise added that probably the imprisonment of Legge was for fraud. Sir Alfred Stephen observed that probably the former decision of the Court had not been understood as affecting all future cases; as he (the Chief Justice) had, some weeks ago, read a similar petition from a poor man whose family were nearly starving in Castlereagh-street, representing that his petition had been refused because he had no property to surrender. He had answered that petition in the same manner as the present—that the man's remedy was by appeal. But the petitioner's neighbours subscribed and paid off the detaining creditors' debt.

MUNICIPALITY OF PADDINGTON.—A quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council was held on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at noon. Present—the chairman, and councillors Artlett, Lynch, M'Coy, Moore, Smith, and Steel. Minutes of the previous meeting read, but not being fairly transcribed, confirmation thereof postponed till next meeting. Subsequent correspondence read. The committee of finance brought up a report, that they had examined and found correct the Australian Gaslight Company's account for quarter ending 31st March, £36 8s. 9d., and recommended the same for payment; that they have observed the company's notices from time to time respecting a reduction in the price of gas consumed by meter and inside lights, and recommend that a communication be addressed to the secretary, requesting that the price of street lights may be similarly reduced in proportion. Report subsequently adopted. The committee of works brought up a report, that having considered the secretary of the Road Trust's letter, inquiring what circumstances deter this council from joining the commissioners in cutting down the footpath at Ormonde Hill, they are of opinion that the same may be best disposed of by instructing the clerk to acknowledge its receipt; that the overseer and man were recently employed in raising gravel for small repairs, which have been executed in different places; that the committee have authorised the relaying of the undermined portion of the cross gutter in Cameron-street, together with such improvement in the foundation and off drain as are calculated to ensure permanence to the work; and that for the purpose of re-settling the appointment of overseer, &c., in connection with the general revision of the working staff, they recommend that the council adopt a similar course to that which was pursued on the election of that officer last year. Report subsequently received. The treasurer reported that, pursuant to authority, he had issued sundry cheques since the last meeting, total £30 19s. 8d. Account of Council's revenue and expenditure for the quarter ending on the 31st March, showing balance in favour of the municipality, £180 16s. 6½d., submitted and read. Councillor Glendall's motion, for dividing the municipality into wards, lapsed. Motion made by councillor Artlett, pursuant to notice, and seconded, "That the report brought up from the committee of the whole, on the 24th March, embodying estimates amounting to £288 15s., for permanent improvements during the year, be now adopted." Amendment moved by councillor M'Coy, seconded and affirmed, "That the said report be amended, by the addition of the following supplementary estimates, viz.: New-street, east side of National School, £30; Broughton-street, £10; Great Thorne-street, £30; Little Thorne-street, £15; Cameron-street, west end, £10; Pipe drain across New South Head Road, west of M'Lean-street, £25; Underwood-street, west end, £23; Queen-street, £20; gas, £160; general expenses, £400; contingencies, including water supply, £1068 15s. (Total supplementary, £1821 15s.) Report, as amended, adopted. Motion made by councillor M'Coy, and seconded and affirmed, "That in the cases complained of this day by the inspector of nuisances, that officer be instructed to proceed against the parties as the law directs." Notices of motion, given for next meeting by councillor Artlett, 1. "Advertising for overseer, &c., at a salary of 50s. per week." 2. "Fixing rate for current year at one shilling in the £, to be collected in half-yearly moieties." Order of the day: Motion made by councillor Artlett, seconded and affirmed, "That the proposed new by-laws relative to committees and the collection of rates be now read a second time." Same read accordingly. The council rose.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

SURRENDER.—Charles James Morris, of Newtown, late of Forbes, auctioneer. Liabilities, £117 6s. 6d. Assets, £79 12s. Deficit, £47 14s. 6d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, April 20.—Edward Nicholls, Robert King, special, for proof of debts, 10. Michael Fitzgerald, William Douglass, Elias Moses, adjourned examinations.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, April 21.—John Thomas Gray, Robert W. Ponder, George Samuel Peel, Barnett Phillips, Thomas Frederick Hope, Abraham Polack, John Roper, Samuel Ashen, Lewis Austin.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, with Messrs. Oatley, Kemp, and E. S. Hill.

James Parker was charged with having stolen five bags flour, one case books, and three pieces iron chimney tops, the property of Colin Stewart. It appeared that on the 29th January last the prisoner agreed with Mr. Buyers, jun., on behalf of Buyers and Co., to convey the goods in question from Blacktown railway station to Bowenfels, at or near to which place resides the Rev. Colin Stewart, to whom they were addressed. The goods were duly forwarded to that station by Messrs. Buyers and Co., and were delivered there to the person who made application therefor. Committed for trial.

William Seymour was charged with having, by means of a fictitious cheque, obtained from George Bennett two hats and £21. Prosecutor, a hatter carrying on business in George-street, deposed that on the evening of Saturday, the 19th March, the prisoner purchased of him two cabbagetree hats for £9, in payment for which he tendered a cheque purporting to be drawn by James White, for payment of £30; he said that he (witness) need not hesitate to take it, as the better hat was for the drawer's own use, who desired him not to mind the price so that he purchased a choice article; witness said that, not knowing the drawer, he would require him (the prisoner) to endorse the cheque; in reply to which he said that he could neither read nor write, but he would ask a gentleman outside to write his name on it; he went to the door and called in another person; told him that he (witness) wanted his (prisoner's) name on the cheque; that man took the cheque, wrote the name of "William Jones," and returned it to witness, who thereupon let prisoner have the hats and gave him £21 in notes; a few days afterwards received the cheque from his bank; in consequence of which saw the officers of the detective police, and subsequently proceeded with one of them to Kurrajong, where prisoner was found and apprehended; at his residence found one of the hats; saw also the other man there, on horseback, wearing the second hat, but he would not pull up when hailed, and made his escape. Mr. Roberts, for the prisoner, asked for a remand on bail, until the other man shall have been apprehended; on the ground that he received the cheque from that man (mentioning his name) in payment for a horse he sold to him, and believed it to be good; that when he called him into prosecutor's shop he expected that he would have written his (prisoner's) name, as he requested. Mr. Oatley objected to this course, and thought that a case for further inquiry, had been put before him, and therefore committed prisoner for trial.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. R. Ronald, Mr. B. Burdekin, and Mr. T. C. Breillat.

Antonio Lancis, seaman, convicted of desertion from the brig Belvidere, was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in gaol.

William Henson, a seaman, was apprehended by constable O'Flaherty, on suspicion that he was of unsound mind. Prisoner stated that when he walked along the streets, people were in the habit of throwing things at his feet which went off and gave him corns, and he wished to report it. He also said he had a family of a hundred, and that he wished them taken before a doctor. From these apparent aberrations of intellect he was considered unfit to be at large. He was ordered to enter into sureties to be of good behaviour for three months.

George Buckley, Kent-street, was fined 40s., with costs, for a common assault upon Edward Jones, of Palmer-street, on Tuesday last; and he was further fined 10s., with costs, for using threatening language towards the same party, a dispute having arisen between them as to payment for the hire of a boat by plaintiff from defendant.

Eleven seamen of the steamer Morpeth were charged with refusing to obey lawful commands on the 15th instant. It appeared that, owing to one of the Company's boats being laid up, the men were called upon to do some extra duty in discharging cargo, which they refused to do, urging that they were tired out. One was sent to gaol for three days, the others for seven.

ROSTER.—Monday, April 20th, Mr. A. Lenehan, Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, Mr. J. Williams; Tuesday, 21st, Mr. M. Asher, Mr. E. W. Cameron, Mr. M. Metcalfe; Wednesday, 22nd, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. A. Learmonth, Mr. J. T. Neale; Thursday, 23rd, Mr. T. Cullen, Mr. J. Oatley, Mr. R. S. Ross; Friday, 24th, Mr. H. Armitage, Mr. H. C. Burnell, Mr. G. Thornton; Saturday, 25th, Mr. W. Church.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

TERM LIST.

DEMURRER.—Morris v. Flower and others, part heard.

MOTION.—Ex parte Thame, prohibition order in bastardy.

RULE NISI.—Ex parte Burrows in re Municipality of Mudgee, quo warranto.

NEW TRIAL MOTION.—Mackenzie and others v. Welham.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Glasscock v. Foreman, charge; Poor v. Hillas, charge; re Maister, state of facts; Glasscock v. Foreman, minutes; Dean v. Byrnes, security bonds on appeal.

MR. JUSTICE THERRY ON NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.

(*From the Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*)

Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Residence in New South Wales and Victoria; with a Supplementary Chapter on Transportation and the Ticket-of-Leave System. By R. THERRY, Esq., late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill. 1863.

THESE "reminiscences" need an enlarged notice so far as the official life is concerned, but only a brief space for that which is purely personal. The author was introduced to the Government service by Mr. Huskisson being moved by considerations for the memory of George Canning, whose speeches were edited by Mr. Therry and published with the sanction of the great statesman himself. The family of the celebrated orator was desirous of evincing its gratitude for the faithful services rendered by Mr. Therry. A letter (quoted in the book) from Lady Canning displays sentiments of no common regard, although maintaining a high tone of independence towards those who might have it in their power to carry out the wishes of the deceased patriot. So far as Mr. Therry's ambition went in 1829, being then but newly called to the English Bar, he appears to have accepted with satisfaction an appointment in New South Wales. Thither he proceeded, in the summer of that year, as Commissioner of the Court of Requests, and between that date and 1859 he held the offices of Attorney-General in New South Wales, Resident Judge of Port Phillip, and Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. He evidently held seats in the Legislative Council, both under the old and new Constitutions, has been brought into personal and even close intercourse with all the Governors during his residence in the colonies, and can boast of the great advantage of contending with most of the "master spirits," whether of virtue or crime, that have made themselves famous in the young communities. To complete the outline of these "reminiscences," it may be added that Mr. Therry states he has made the voyage four times to New South Wales, and at last retired from the Bench amidst honours bestowed by those among whom his judicial functions had been exercised. He was able from long practice and familiarity with the profession, to pronounce, in an almost patriarchal spirit, his farewell and blessing upon those with whom he had acted in the broad daylight for either their praise or censure.

A book composed under such circumstances cannot fail to have an enduring interest. It embraces a period of thirty years, important enough in all parts of the world, but of signal, even momentous interest to the antipodean settlements. They have in that period emerged from youth to maturity, and having passed through the convict era with something of a rebellion, now exercise a free independence under a constitution which, upon the whole, gives promise of peaceful and prosperous results. That such at least is the opinion of the author is shown upon almost every page. Like most writers, he is "possessed" of his subject, and writes glowingly of the country in which for so long a period he found a home. A most happy instance of his faith in the future is contained in a paraphrase or an adaptation of Edward Burke's great speech on America:—

"Dilating in a strain of enthusiastic eloquence on the then expanding commerce of the New World, he predicted its future greatness with the same "prescient scan" with which afterwards, in his "prophetic spirit," he admonished nations and foretold "the world of woes" which the French revolution would bring upon France and the kingdoms of Europe. At the time that speech was spoken, Australia was an almost unknown land, and the useful life of the great orator was prolonged just to touch the period of the formation of the penal settlement of New South Wales. In 1775 Burke exulted in the hundreds or thousands of pounds which the opening commerce of America had added to the wealth of nations. Little did he then think that a far more distant land, though "but a little speck, scarcely visible in the mass of the national interests," in the coming on of time would augment the wealth of the world by many millions. Yet ere he closed his brilliant career in 1796, he might with almost equal truth have pointed it out to the attention of the noble youth (Earl Bathurst) whom he addressed, and have said, "Young man, there is Australia, which at this day serves for little more than to amuse you with stories of savage men and uncouth manners, yet shall, before you taste of death, show itself equal to the whole of that commerce which now attracts the envy of the world. Whatever England has been growing to by a progressive increase of improvement, brought in by varieties of people, by a succession of civilising conquests and civilising settlements, in a series of seventeen hundred years, you will see as much added to her by Australia in the course of a single life."

This extract, finely conceived as it is and good in execution, is only a specimen of Mr. Therry's high expectations of the ultimate greatness of Australia. But for the most part he confines himself to matters which have come under his personal cognizance, and although often treading on the debateable point where the general ends and the personal begins, he violates no law of good taste; is free from giving offence, we should think, even to the most sensitive; while all his anecdotes convey the impression that he has not only mixed in the best society, but has been himself no mean ornament in the circles in which he has moved

To convey only a cursory view of the agreeable character of the work would be to quote too largely from its contents. The spirit and tone of an amusing and instructive writer pervade almost all his descriptions, and therefore the reader is left to judge for himself, after being indulged with a few extracts taken almost at random.

SYDNEY IN 1829.

George-street—the principal in the town—was brilliant with jewellers' shops, and I soon ascertained that Sydney had been remarkable, even at an earlier period, for the same phenomenon,—for it could seem no less to one unacquainted with the reason. This display of splendour was, after all, but a very natural result of the convict element in the town. The receivers of stolen plate and articles of *bijouterie* in England had chosen Sydney as a safe depot for the disposal of such articles, as agents for such a purpose might at that time easily be found there. A lady, the wife of an officer, wore a valuable gold comb, which was snatched out of her hair on coming out of the opera one night in London. The thief escaped, and no trace of the stolen article was found in England. Two years afterwards—about 1825—the lady joined her husband in Sydney. On the first day she walked out she was attracted by the display of brilliant articles in the shop of a well-known jeweller of that period. The first article that caught her eye, prominently displayed, was the identical stolen comb. She communicated the fact to her husband, and they visited the shop. Terms were proposed, either that the name of the consignor of the property or the property itself should be given up. The shopkeeper did not hesitate for a moment; he gave up the comb rather than disclose the name of the party who sent it to him, probably aware that, on the disclosure of how and where he obtained it, all the other articles in his shop similarly obtained might be subjected to a compulsory surrender.

ETIQUETTE IN EARLY DAYS.

A merchant in Sydney once made it a calling-out affair with an aide-de-camp of Sir R. Bourke, because his name had been omitted in the cards of invitation to the King's birthnight ball at Government House. It happened to me, on the occasion of the funeral of a public officer of rank, to witness a sharp passage of arms between the Attorney-General of the day and the Chief Magistrate of Police on the very important point which of their carriages should take precedence. The Chief Magistrate closed the argument by exclaiming to the two coachmen waiting for orders, "By all means let Mr. Attorney-General go *first to the grave.*" In a short time afterwards the magistrate had the undisputed precedence of being the first to follow in the funeral procession of the learned disputant.

WEALTH, NOT LEARNING.

On the first of my three days' ride to Maitland, I arrived at the house of Solomon Wiseman, a well-known Government contractor, whose comfortable residence occupied a beautiful spot on the River Hawkesbury, commanding a fine view of the mountain ranges and of the gently-flowing Macdonald River in the distance.

At the time I visited Solomon Wiseman, he was surrounded by all the substantial comforts that a farmer with a like income enjoys in England. His household consisted of his wife, an amiable Englishwoman, and four sons, remarkably fine youths, varying from thirteen to eighteen years of age. Being inquisitive how these youths were brought up, and how he provided for their education, I found his notion on the subject of education curious and original. He said education was a point on which he was not very particular, and asked me what was the good of it?—adding the observation, that the acquisition of wealth was the main lesson of life. I told him that, amongst other good things, "education aided in the acquirement of property." "Oh," said he, "my views are quite different. I have four sons; and I say to Richard, 'There's a herd of cattle for you,' and to Tom, 'There's a flock of sheep—look after them;' so in five years' time they become rich, each the owner of large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Now that's what I call education, for by it they acquire means to live." It was idle to reason with mine host on the advantage of the observance of duties and the restraints that education was designed to confer. He looked only to the one point of material gain and discarded every other consideration. These four fine young men pursued the career their parent unwisely marked out for them; and before I left the colony, from improvident courses, they failed of success in life and became insolvents.

In literary attainments of any kind old Solomon was sadly deficient, and took unmerciful liberties with the English language and English history. He condoled with General Darling, who paid a visit to his beautiful place, by informing him frankly that his Excellency, by his measures, had lost all his population (meaning popularity) in the district. On inquiring from him the name of a curious bird that attracted Archbishop Polding's attention, Solomon replied—"Your Grace, we call that the laughing jackass in this country, but I don't know the *botanical* name of the bird." The climax of his intelligence was, however, crowned by another reply he made to Dr. Polding. Solomon attached this meaning to the words "Protestants and Romanists," that the former were Englishmen and the latter either denizens of Rome or descendants from Romans who had early emigrated to England. With this impression, and in the belief that the Catholic Archbishop was a *Roman*, he said—"I am very sorry to tell your Grace that there's a great down upon the Romans in this country." "I don't think so," said his Grace (thinking, of course, that Solomon meant the Roman Catholic portion of the community). "I have received great kindness," his Grace added, "from persons of all religious denominations here." "Oh, my Lord, 'tis a fact, I assure you. There's a great down upon the Romans." "And why should there be?" inquired his Grace. "Because, my Lord, the English people never will forgive Julius Cæsar and the Romans for invading their country." After this answer the Archbishop was dumbfounded, and quite incapable of further discussing the topic with so erudite a critic of historical events.

Even these extracts will show that Judges in New South Wales have good opportunities, no less than their English brethren, of enjoying the scenes through which they have to pass. The literature of this country is rich in such records of character, and if only Coleridge for his elegance and learning, or Brougham for his weighty but brilliant knowledge were remembered, there would be enough to show the debt of gratitude imposed upon society. That Mr. Justice Therry should, after a life of labour at the other end of the world, add to these obligations, will at least be a subject of pleasure to the reading public, especially that portion who indulge the hope that Australia will largely increase in literature, as it has already done in prosperity.

To Soap Makers, Chemists, &c.—Stokes, Craig, and Co. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock, this day, 12 tons caustic soda, in drums.—ADV.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, &c.—Stokes, Craig, and Co. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at half-past 11 o'clock, this day, bulk ale, Tennant's bottled ale, and case brandy, without reserve.—ADV.

THE NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS ELECTION; DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

URALLA, TUESDAY, APRIL 14TH.—At twelve noon, Mr. A. W. Hayles, the returning-officer, appeared at the place of nomination, and declared the state of the poll, prefacing the declaration with the following address: In ascending the hustings this day I have to congratulate you, the inhabitants of the Uralla gold-field, and you, the constituents of the Gold Fields North, for the peaceful and amicable manner in which the proceedings of the present contest have been conducted throughout every portion of this important electorate. (Hear, hear.) It is a source of satisfaction that I am enabled to declare the final state of the poll in so short a period, notwithstanding the impediments contended with, by floods and irregular mail transit. (Hear, hear.) It is exceedingly gratifying to find that the meritorious encomium which I passed upon the electors of this constituency at the nomination, has been fully justified by your actions in your love of order and obedience to the constitutional law. The force of argument has been the only weapon wielded by the opposing electors, and that has been exercised with considerable tact and ability. Whilst New South Wales is not the least resplendent planet in the galaxy of the colonial possessions which surround the halo of the illustrious British throne, the Gold-fields North constituency is not the least constellation which adorns the refulgence emitted by the Viceroyalty and Government of our justly unrivalled colony. (Cheers.) The Government is worthy of commendation for having endorsed the votes of the miners, which were imperilled by an irregularity in the issue of licenses. The strict interpretation of the law would have disfranchised at least *ninety* per cent. of the whole mining constituents! No, in the emergency I took it upon myself to act contrary to the *letter* of the law, to prevent your being debarred from voting in this election, and the deviation from my instructions has since been endorsed by authorisation. (Cheers.) It is, therefore, apparent that the Government participated in my anxiety not to withhold from you the franchise, through an anomaly in the law which infringed upon your inherent right and privilege. (Cheers.) Your expressed approval of my impartial and liberal interpretation of the Electoral Act, in the administration of my office, amply repays me for the services I have rendered on this important occasion. (Applause.) I now declare the final state of the poll to be as follows:—

	Buchanan.		Macnamara.
Uralla	92	..	69
Bowling Alley Point, Peel River	24	..	33
Bingera	18	..	1
Toloom	23	..	0
Pretty Gully	13	..	2
Timbarra	41	..	25
Woodsreef	10	..	7
Nundle	40	..	23
Hanging Rock	21	..	38
Moonan Brook	37	..	20
	319	..	218

Majority for Mr. Buchanan, 101. (Cheers.) I therefore declare James Buchanan duly elected—(loud cheers)—a member of the present Parliament, to sit in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the representation of the Gold-fields North—(continued cheering)—in the room of James Hoskins, resigned.

MR. JAMES BUCHANAN then came forward, and said that he returned his sincere thanks to the electors for the honour they had conferred upon him in returning him as their representative, after the immense amount of opposition which had been brought to bear against him—(cheers)—not only by the opposing candidate, but also by the local Press. Those journals must now be aware that they are not the exponents of public opinion—the opinion of the miners at least—for they had returned him at the head of the poll—(cheers)—by so large a majority as 101. He thanked his friends for their efforts in returning him, for the credit was theirs for doing so—(Voices: No, no, and you are returned on your own merits). He trusted that his actions would prove that he was worthy of the honour they had conferred upon him. He would not only go into the House as the representative of his supporters, but also of his opponents. (Loud cheers.) He would legislate for the general weal. Now the contest is over, to use an Indian expression, he hoped the tomahawk would be buried, and that no unpleasant feelings would be entertained by the opposing electors. (Hear, hear.) He had no animosity or ill-feeling against any man (hear), although great maliciousness had been evinced against him; but now his enemies were fairly beaten by the voice of the people he trusted the hatred, ever active—(hear, hear,)—against him, would subside. He again thanked them for the high honour they had conferred upon him, and he trusted that his course of action would endorse the good opinion they entertained of him. (Cheers.) He wished them success in their mining occupation, even as he hoped to be successful in the Legislature on their behalf. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. J. D. LEECE then stepped forward and said that by request he appeared before them to return thanks on the part of Mr. Macnamara, who was not present. He could not thank them for having returned the candidate he had proposed on the day of nomination, but he heartily thanked them for the votes the electors had given to Mr. Macnamara. (Mr. Leece was about to retire, but he was called upon to continue.) Mr. Leece reappeared, and said that he hoped that all and every one would again resume their duties in the usual friendly manner. They had had a sharp contest and had fought honourably. He acknowledged his candidate was beaten, and he bowed to the wisdom of the majority. (Loud cheers.) He again thanked them on the part of Mr. Macnamara for their support.

Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN then stepped forward and proposed a vote of thanks to the Returning-officer for his able and impartial conduct in the arduous duties of his office, and he thought he was not saying too much to assert that he had given general satisfaction. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. D. LEECE felt pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks, endorsing as he did the opinion of the proposer.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the Returning-officer, and the proceedings terminated.

THE SHAM FIGHT AT PARRAMATTA ON THE BIRTHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(*From the Australian and New Zealand Gazette, February 7.*)

A SPLENDID picture, morally as well as materially, was framed in the graceful verdure of Hyde Park when the volunteers assembled beneath the shade of its old elms for review by Royalty. Even nobler, in a picturesque point of view, was the great gathering of citizen-soldiers in Edinburgh, when the lion-emblazoned flag flaunted on the top of lion-like Arthur's Seat, when hundreds of thousands of spectators blackened its slopes or brightened them with the gay colours of women's dress; when on Salisbury Crags, too, the beholders were thick as a cluster of swarming bees, looking down at the flashing, blazing, military spectacle on the parade ground, or glancing for a moment at its glorious surroundings—the blue, sun-spangled island-dotted Forth, with the goldenly-hazy Fifeshire shores beyond—the purple Pentlands, undulating away in diminishing series into the sunny distance—the grey, bannered buildings, quaint or queenly, of the holiday-making city. Compared with such reviews as those just spoken of, an Australian volunteer review both as to number of the reviewed and the number of the non-official reviewers, may seem a very small affair; but to our readers, at any rate, it cannot be devoid of interest. "The number of volunteers of all arms present on the ground amounted to 939" is a statement in reference to the Parramatta demonstration on the Prince of Wales's birthday which may provoke a smile at home, but we must remember that a thousand New South Welsh volunteers in the Parramatta domain is proportionately a number which considerably exceeds the 20,000 English assembled in Hyde Park, although, relatively as well as absolutely, it falls short of the 25,000 Scotch volunteers assembled in the Queen's Park. Again, a "railway rush" caused by only 10,000 persons, spread over a day, seems a comical notion to a Londoner—something like the now proverbial "rush of three to the pit;" but again we must remember ratio—the very large proportion which such a number bore to that of the travellers who ordinarily pass to and fro between Sydney and its suburb Parramatta within the twenty-four hours. Parramatta might well be astonished and the landlords of its inns at their wits' ends, for from the country round had poured into its wontedly most quiet streets a throng as numerous as its metropolitan invaders. The normal drowsiness of Parramatta used to be something *sui generis*. When you landed from the steamer at Redbank or passed on coach or omnibus the turnpike on the Sydney road, a strange lull came over you—you breathed, as it were, the breath of poppies. Nodding, sat the good ladies in their verandahs. The "nobblerisers" in the public-houses soaked silently. The dogs basked in the hot, red roadways and forgot to bark. Parramatta was a town in which it "seemed to be always afternoon." The shops looked shams; to be sure they must have done a good business or their keepers could not have reposed in so corpulent content, but the stranger in Parramatta could never discover any commerce going forward. It was not until he got well on the Windsor Road, in what might have been fancied, but which was not, the still more quiet-seeming bush that the chloroformic effect of the township he had traversed vanished, and he looked back upon its long, straggling, hushed streets, converging at Payten's Australian Arms, as on a dream of a land in which care was unknown and people could get plenty of cash without working for it. Parramatta has now a corporation and a railway station, but its general liveliness, we believe, has not been much increased. When startled from its slumbers by the tramp of ten thousand visitors in and out of uniform, it might well, as we have said, not know what to think, or say, or do That it failed to feed the whole of its guests is by no means surprising. Has not a sudden incursion of excursionist Cockneys ere this frequently run provisions up to famine prices—indeed, consumed every purchasable edible in Gravesend—stripped the Springhead ponds of their brown-mottled green cresses, as though a swarm of locusts had swept over them—emptied the smacks of their shrimps and the Cobham barrels of their beer—and caused the hot-haste despatch of telegraphic messages to town for fresh supplies from Rosherville?

A pleasant *campus martius* is the gum-tree-shaded, river-intersected Parramatta domain, and in one respect the Parramatta was far better managed than many a British review. A full view of the operations was secured for all who had come to be spectators. The light-dragoon-like mounted police representing cavalry—a detachment of regulars, enlivening with their scarlet jackets the volunteers' grey, green, blue, and drab—the scattered skirmishers cracking away—the artillery booming and bellowing—a ruined barn defended—a river forded—prisoners pounced upon—and all beneath a brilliant Australian sun;—the Parramatta sham fight must have been a very pretty performance.

At its close, Sir John Young referred to the losses which the champions of New South Wales had suffered on their return from the intercolonial rifle match at Melbourne, in which they had been victorious, owing to the wreck of the City of Sydney, one gallant and learned gentleman, captain and barrister, saving, in addition to his life, merely an old cap, a shirt, and a pair of trousers. The intercolonial match, as our readers are aware, took place between the champions of these two colonies only, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania not having been represented in it. The shooting seems to have been good, but not very good. When all the Australias take part in the friendly strife, which will be renewed annually, we may expect to hear of more brilliant marksmanship. Time and the enlargement of the sphere of competition will have led to the acquisition of superior skill. If, however, having fewer to choose from, Australia cannot supply at present such splendid shots as Great Britain supplies, to make Swiss chamois-hunters despair at Wimbledon, our English volunteers must remember that in Australia the volunteer movement commenced almost immediately after the outbreak of the Crimean war, and that Australian volunteers have more than once done garrison duty and expressed their readiness to go on what may be called foreign service—namely, from Melbourne to fight against the Maories in New Zealand. It is probable, owing to the threatened reduction of the number of regulars quartered in that colony, that a volunteer's life will soon be the very antipodes of "playing at soldiers."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£77	6	7
Gin	140	7	2
Rum	231	0	0
Perfumed spirits	0	16	7
Wine	62	17	8
Tobacco and snuff	154	14	0
Cigars	13	4	5
Tea	71	5	0
Sugar, unrefined	185	0	0
Opium	37	15	0
Pilotage	15	6	4
Total	£989	16	9

The following is from Messrs. Hunter, Houghton, and Co.'s circular, dated Batavia, 28th February, 1863:—

Our last circular was dated 31st ultimo. The French steamer that runs in connection with the Messageries Imperiales to Singapore arrived yesterday, bringing the Australian mail of 26th January.

The Carl has arrived from Melbourne, and left again for the same port. The ship Orso has also arrived from Sydney, after a passage of 100 days, but is still discharging coals, and not yet commenced loading.

On our produce market we report as follows:—

Arrack.—4 per cent. overproof continues in good demand at f 70 per leaguer of 133 imperial gallons.

Coffee, Java.—None in the market.

Coffee, Padang.—None for sale here, that last sold at Padang having been all shipped direct from there.

Sugar.—The place is nearly cleared out, and only a few parcels of inferior quality remain, for which f 14 for No. 16 is asked. We hear of a contract for forward delivery of 9000 piculs at Sourabaya at f 14 per picul.

Rice.—Further large arrivals from Siam have caused a still further decline in the value of low qualities, but superior kinds are still scarce and high, and will continue so until the new crop comes in. We value first quality White Batavia at about f 210 to f 225, second quality at f 185 to f 200, and cargo at f 150 to f 170, all per koyang of 27 piculs.

Rattans.—In good demand. Banjermassing at f 12.50 per picul, and other qualities at proportionate rates.

Pepper, Black.—Lampong has been sold at f 15. Bencoolen is worth f 15.50 to f 16 per picul.

Ditto, White.—None for sale. The nominal value is f 30 to f 32 per picul.

Mace, No. 1 Bencoolen.—Quiet at about 30f. per picul.

Nutmegs.—No. 1 Ditto, selling at 60f. to 65f. per picul.

Cloves.—Procurable in bond at about 27f. per picul.

Sago, Pearl.—Present Singapore value is 2½ dollars per picul.

Freights.—Owing to the scarcity of produce, there is nothing at all doing in freights from this. We were offered £3 15s for the Grand Trianon, to load at the Rice ports for the United Kingdom, which was refused; the ship proceeding on to Galle. We expect very high freights to rule here about the month of August, and from that up to the end of the year, as we shall have a large quantity of produce to ship in a short time.

Exchange.—Bills continue plentiful, and the rate on London for this mail is f 11.55 to f 11.60 per £, 6m sight. On Singapore, f 2.76 per dollar. On China, f 2.74 per dollar. On Calcutta, f 115 per 100 Company's rupees.

Specie.—Very large arrivals, and sovereigns are now very dull of sale at 12f each, both Colonial and Queens. Dollars are worth 2f 73 cents each. Australian gold, in ingots, 38f per real of 416 grains troy.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.

Beef.—Without improvement, and there is no demand for any kind.

Coals.—The cargo of the Orso has been sold; 200 tons at f 10, landed, and the balance f 7 per ton alongside. Those per Grand Trianon have gone on to Point de Galle in that ship. In English coal no transactions are noted.

Flour.—We have had a further arrival of 90 tons per Carl, and our market continues very languid, and it is difficult to place any quantity, even at f 18 per bag.

Monday morning.

The arrivals yesterday were the Beautiful Star, and William Melhuish, from London, with cargoes of general merchandise.

From Nelson we have papers to the 14th instant. The *Colonist*, in their commercial summary, reports as follows:—

Since our last monthly report there has been very little doing, and sales of the most limited character have been effected with difficulty; indeed we may say that during the last three months there has been a general stagnation, and dealers have manifested the greatest disinclination to make purchases even of the smallest character. This state of things may be readily accounted for in the partial failure of the crops, and especially of potatoes, added to the stoppage of the works of the Dun Mountain Company.

Stocks, which were heavy at date of our last, have been very materially increased by the above arrival, and we cannot point out any article of general consumption at present wanted.

The receipts during the month, as reported at the Customs, have only been about 500 ounces; but this does not represent all the gold brought to Nelson, and the smallness of the quantity come to hand has been accounted for above.

We extract the following statistics of this province, for the quarter ending 31st December last, from the *General Government Gazette*:—

	1862.	1861.	Increase.
Imports ...	£95,875	£46,185	£49,690
Exports ...	17,813	3,243	14,570

The statistics for twelve months, ending same date, show the following result:—

	1862.	1861.	Increase.
Imports ...	£283,228	£215,116	£68,112
Exports ...	78,975	33,610	45,396

The Customs revenue for the quarter shows—

1862.		1861.		Increase.
£5,845	...	£4,719	...	£1,126

And for the year—

1862.		1861.		Decrease.
£20,820	...	£20,891	...	£71

We deduce from these returns that, although our imports for the year show an advance of nearly one-third, as compared with 1861, our exports have more than doubled; and as our gold-fields become worked the difference will be still further reduced as against the province; but, until our exports more closely assimilate to our imports, we cannot look forward to any great prosperity. Business, however, although dull during the last few months, is in a most healthy condition, and perfectly free from anything approaching speculation.

The Home Secretary has intimated to the principal fire-offices in the metropolis that the Government intend introducing a bill into Parliament for the formation of a fire-protective force for London, in connection with the police force; and Captain Shaw, the successor of the late lamented Mr. Braidwood as superintendent of the brigade, has had an interview with Sir George Grey on this subject. It is understood that part of the contemplated arrangements will be to amalgamate the present fire brigade with a fire police, and to extend engine stations throughout almost every parish in the metropolis, bringing the number up to 120 stations and a corps of 500 men.

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 17th April, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Construction of a Bridge over the Billabong, at Moulamein Construction of a Bridge at Wanganella, on the road from Deniliquin to Hay Erection of Police Station, Wentworth Additions, Watch-house, Gundagai Great Southern Road, 4th district:— 6. Near Albury Great Southern Road, 2nd district: 63—1. Near Ashcroft's, southwards 2. Between 19th and 20th mile 3. 20th mile south of Camden 4. North of Andersen's 5. Between Fuller's and Rush's 6. South of Hanging Rock 7. Hanging Rock 8. Schoolhouse Hill 9. German's Hut to 53rd mile. Completion of the Long Bay Road Removing Boundary Wall, Berrima Gaol Great Western Road, 2nd district:— 9. Emu Plains 10. 17-Mile Hollow Tollgate 11. 17-Mile Hollow to Blackheath 63—1. Emu Ferry to Wascoe's 2. Ditto ditto 3. Wascoe's to Springwood 4. Springwood to 17-Mile Hollow 5. 17-Mile Hollow to Blue Mountain Inn 6. Blue Mountain Inn to Weatherboard 7. Weatherboard to Pulpit Hill 8. Pulpit Hill to Blackheath	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 21st April.
Supply of 18 Locomotive Engines for the Government Railways Alterations to Court House, Braidwood Painting and Repairs, Tamworth Bridge Great Southern Road, 1st district:— 63—11. Murdering Bridge 12. Beasley's Flat Great Southern Road, 4th district:— 7. Between 8 and 9 Mile Creek 8. Bowna Flat Supply of Timber for Fitzroy Dock Works	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 28th April.
Leasing Government Railways	1st May.
Erection of Public Works Offices Construction of a Bridge over the Paterson River, at Dunmore Construction of a Bridge over the Lachlan River, at Nanimi Construction of an Iron Bridge over the Hunter River at Pitnacree Erection of Goods Warehouse, Picton	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 5th May.
Construction of a Bridge over the Richmond River at Casino	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 19th May.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
8th April, 1863.

CONTRACTS for the PUBLIC SERVICE.—No eligible tenders having been received for the supply of the articles enumerated under Treasury notice of 6th January, 1863, for the public service, in the district of Penrith, for the year ending 31st March, 1864: Notice is hereby given that TENDERS will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, the 21st instant, from parties willing to furnish the supplies in such quantities as may be required, from the period from 1st May, 1863, to 31st March, 1864, under the terms and conditions recited in the notice above referred to.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

COMMISSARIAT SERVICE.—Sealed TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Lower George-street, until noon on the 20th instant, for the Conveyance of the undermentioned unserviceable Military Stores from Sydney to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, viz.:

About 22 tons of iron ordnance, carriages, &c.
16 ditto of muskets, &c., in cases
1½ ditto of copper hoops, in bundles.

Further particulars can be ascertained on application at the Military Store Office, Lower George-street.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 11th April.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—Insurance on Wool shipped to England can be effected with the New Zealand Insurance Company on the lowest terms. No policy-fee charged, and commissions granted to houses forwarding invoices. Losses payable in London, or the colony. ROBERT GILFILLAN, agent.
18, Macquarie-place, 20th December.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following
Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C.	Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.	
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B.	B. Buchanan, Esq.

Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,000
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

COACHES TO BATHURST, en route Lachlan, Sofala, Mudgee, and Western Diggings.—PERRY and CO.'S Day Coaches will commence running to and from Sydney and Bathurst on and after MONDAY, the 20th of April.
Leaving Sydney every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, by the 5 p.m. train.
Leaving Bathurst every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 8 a.m.
BOOKING OFFICES.
Sydney.—Cain's, White Horse Tavern, George-street.
Penrith.—Perry's, Commercial Hotel.
Hartley.—Sheldon's, Royal Hotel.
Bathurst.—Gaynor's, Royal Oak.
N.B.—The coach as far as Hartley will be driven by the proprietor, THOMAS B. PERRY.
No night travelling.

NOTICE to FLOCKMASTERS.—In consequence of the appearance of scab among certain flocks in the Liverpool Plains district, the undersigned have deemed it necessary to employ a competent person to watch all the high roads leading through their runs, near Mudgee, Lawson's Creek, Cooyal, Reedy Creek, Louee, and Ryalstone. All sheep found travelling through any of these runs will be subject to the strictest examination, and, if found to be diseased, immediate steps will be taken to have them destroyed, and their owners will be held responsible for any damage either of us may sustain.

From henceforth, no travelling sheep will be allowed to camp near any of our stations; and any that may be found off the high road, on our freehold land, will be immediately sent to Pound.

N. P. BAYLY
EDWARD KING COX
H. W. BLOOMFIELD.

Mudgee, March 24th.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL, Newcastle.—Mr. HENRY STILL, having taken a long lease of the above Hotel, is making extensive alterations and improvements, and will be able to accommodate private families and the public in general in first-class style. The billiard room, in which is one of the best tables in the colony, will be open as usual after having been thoroughly renovated.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT OF THE PAPER TO TWELVE PAGES.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy	Fourpence
For FIVE Quarters (in advance)	£1

The issue of the SYDNEY MAIL is now 9250 copies. It circulates in all directions over the colony, in all the adjacent colonies, and is regularly remitted to Great Britain. A great additional circulation is confidently anticipated for the enlarged issue. As a medium for advertisements the SYDNEY MAIL is second only to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. The terms for advertising are—

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

And 3d. (threepence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

A considerable reduction is made where advertisements are continued for 3, 6, or 12 months.

All subscriptions and advertisements are payable in advance.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

*** STOREKEEPERS can be supplied at rates which allow an ample margin for profit, but must remit the amount of each order IN ADVANCE. Orders from the Country should be posted in time to arrive in Sydney by the Thursday morning's mail.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Portrait Albums; the largest and cheapest stock in Sydney; prices from 2s. 6d. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever, Ague, Influenza.—Thousands of persons permit these treacherous diseases to take possession of them, when they might at once be freed by these famous pills. They cast out impurities and hasten the restoration of health and cheerfulness. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street.

SARSAPARILLA.—Hodgkinson and Company's Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Sold in bottles, 3s. and 5s. 6d. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind—for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, (late Messrs. Fees, Son, and Co.) 219, Pitt-street.

TRUSSES, TRUSSES, &c.—If you want a good truss, go to the maker, WILLIAM JENNINGS, truss and bandage manufacturer, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

N.B.—Mrs. JENNINGS attends to the Ladies' Department.

*** Old trusses re-covered and made equal to new.

IF You want a good MATTRESS, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF You want a cheap MATTRESS, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF You want a good PALLIASSE, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF You want your MATTRESS re-made, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-st., Sydney.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS of Earthenware.—The undersigned has always on hand original packages of the most saleable description, which he offers at the lowest market price. Goods selected packed in the usual manner. J. GOULD, 391, George-street.

FOR SALE, at LEA'S, a PIANO, by Collard and Collard—a bargain.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—In consequence of extensive alterations to be made by Messrs. JOHN HILL, Jun., and CO., upon their premises in King-street, they beg to inform friends and customers, both in town and country, that their present choice assortment of drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, together with a large quantity of iron bedsteads, carpets, druggets, hearthrugs, door mats, coir matting, upholstery, trimmings, chimney glasses, winged wardrobes with plate-glass doors, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of Silver's portable furniture, just landed, and which will be sold at reduced prices. The above offers an excellent opportunity to parties about to furnish, and as the whole must be cleared out by the 1st July next, JOHN HILL, Jun., and CO. would advise an early call. Australian Furniture Warehouse, 100, King-street.

FINAL NOTICE.—ASHDOWN and CO., having accepted a tender for the taking down their present premises and the erection on their site of new and spacious buildings, have arranged to give possession to the contractor in all May. They have, therefore, resolved, with the view of avoiding the removal of goods, to DISPOSE of their STOCK; an opportunity is thus offered to the trade, country storekeepers, and the public generally, of purchasing goods at unprecedentedly low prices. After which, and during the erection of their new building, they will conduct their business in the premises recently occupied by Mr. Inglis, and adjoining their stores in King-street.

ASHDOWN and CO., ironmongers.
George and King streets, Sydney, April 17.

DENISON HOUSE,
GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
AUTUMN, 1863.

The LADIES of Sydney are respectfully invited to inspect the choice and distingue collection of Novelties for the Autumn Season, which are now awaiting their approbation at Denison House. The whole of the season's shipments having arrived, the assortment now offered to the Ladies comprises as usual the most extensive and varied in the colonies, selected by the best taste and talent from the rarest and most fashionable products of the London and Paris Manufactories.

The largest and most varied stock of British and French Silks—Autumn Styles, Cheap in Price, Bright, Beautiful, and Elegant in Design.

New Dresses and Dress Material; including all the new styles of made up Dresses, and the prettiest and most stylish Materials for Autumn wear.

Mantles, Jackets, and Winter Cloaks, in all the new materials and of the most tasty and fashionable shapes.

The New Crinoline Petticoat.

Silk Velvet Mantles and Cloaks.

Spanish, French, Norwich, Paisley and Cashmere Shawls, the richest, most recherche, and distingue in the colonies.

Morning, Promenade, Carriage, and Evening Dresses.

A large stock of Muslin Collars and other Lace Goods beautifully worked, at very low prices.

Haberdashery, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace and Trimmings.

The best stock of Paris and West-end Millinery in Sydney. We receive monthly from Europe a choice parcel of all the Novelties in Bonnets, Head-dresses, &c.

Linens, Sheetings, and Domestic Furnishings, &c., &c.

FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY, George-street, Sydney.

DENISON HOUSE.—Important Announcement.—Exposition of Autumn and Winter Novelties, in Ladies' ready-made Skirts and Petticoats.

F. GILES and COMPANY request the attention of Ladies and Families to the opening of their New Show-room, arranged expressly for the Exhibition of Ready-made Skirts. In consequence of the rapid succession of novelties they are constantly receiving by every mail, F. Giles and Company have found it necessary for the comfort of their numerous customers, to enlarge this department, and beg to announce the opening, this morning, of 72 cartoons, ex Madras, mail steamer, comprising a truly magnificent collection of the latest designs, from the cheap and useful wincey and mohair guinea robe, boddice included, to the most recherche and expensively trimmed skirt.

1200 balmoral petticoats, very durable, from 4s 11d each
1000 Scotch wincey ditto, very fashionable, 4 yards wide, 7s 6d
790 knickerbocker tweed, bright colours, ditto, 10s 6d
460 repp petticoats, new designs, ditto, 12s 6d
320 quilted repp petticoats, 4 yards wide, 12s 6d
Quilted black alpaca gored petticoats, 8s 11d
Quilted patent alpaca ditto, 12s 9d
Quilted ditto, best quality, very wide, 14s 9d
Black silk, quilted with eider down, 21s
The Princess Alexandra, all silk, richly quilted, 25s
The Queen, a beautiful quilted silk petticoat, very fashionable, and suitable, for its elegance and lightness, for the colonies, 27s 6d
The Empress, all pure silk, quilted throughout, 32s 6d
The Prize Exhibition quilted silk petticoat, registered for Denison House, 45s
Quilted satin petticoats, very superb, 5½ guineas.
The New Skirt Room, Denison House, George-street.

NEW AUTUMN MILLINERY ex Mail Steamer.—FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY beg to announce that their importations of novelties in Autumn Millinery are now ready for inspection; they consist of a very choice assortment of

Millinery Bonnets
Trimmed Hats, new shapes
Coiffures and Head Dresses
Flowers and Feathers.

Denison House, 376, 378, and 380, George-street.

MRS. MAY'S Sydney Baby Linen and Outfitting Warehouse, 351, George-street, opposite Post Office.

BABY LINEN, in sets, 50s. (fifty shillings) each, and upwards, at Mrs. MAY'S Baby Linen Warehouse.

BABY LINEN.—Every article separate or in sets at Mrs. MAY'S, nearly opposite the Post Office.

LADIES' and Children's Underclothing ready made or to order at Mrs. MAY'S, 351, George-street.

LADIES' WRAPPERS, ready made, in print, flannel, or winter dress stuffs, at Mrs. MAY'S, 351, George-street.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, Pelisses, and Frocks, in great variety and newest styles, at Mrs. MAY'S, George-street.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. MAY keeps the prettiest assortment in Sydney. An inspection is solicited.

INFANTS' Christening Cloaks and Hoods at Mrs. MAY'S Baby Linen Warehouse, opposite Post Office.

LANDED, OPENED, and MARKED in PLAIN FIGURES for sale.
The NEWEST STOCK IN SYDNEY.
THE LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT,
(LATE COUTIN AND GRIFFITHS'),
86, King-street.
NOVELTIES in
SHAWLS
MANTLES
SILKS, and
DRESSES; also,
MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING, and
HATS, at
CUTTING PRICES.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

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THE LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT,
(LATE COUTIN AND GRIFFITHS'),
86, King-street.
NOVELTIES in
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MANTLES
SILKS, and
DRESSES; also,
MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING, and
HATS, at
CUTTING PRICES.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

LANDED, OPENED, and MARKED in PLAIN FIGURES, for sale.
The NEWEST STOCK IN SYDNEY.
THE LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT,
(LATE COUTIN AND GRIFFITHS'),
66, King-street,
NOVELTIES in
SHAWLS
MANTLES
SILKS, and
DRESSES; also,
MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING, and
HATS, at
CUTTING PRICES.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

LANDING, OPENED, and MARKED in PLAIN FIGURES for sale.
THE NEWEST STOCK IN SYDNEY.
THE LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT,
(LATE COUTIN AND GRIFFITHS'),
86, King-street.
NOVELTIES in
SHAWLS
MANTLES
SILKS, and
DRESSES; also,
MILLINERY
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HATS, at
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MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING, and
HATS, at
CUTTING PRICES.
ARDERN and EDMONSON.

BRANDY Colouring, of superior quality, in octaves of 16 gallons each, now landing, and on SALE by the undersigned. LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street.

PER MAIL STEAMER MADRAS.
Millinery
Josephine Gloves
Jouvin's Gloves
Autumn Silks
Roubaix Poplins
Shawls
Real Lace Collars
Ditto Chemisettes
Ditto Cuffs and Sleeves
Ladies' Ties
New Trimmings, &c.

FARMER and PAINTER have the pleasure to announce the receipt of eleven cases of the above, per the Mail steamer Madras, the whole of which will be ready for inspection on MONDAY next.

The MILLINERY is from Paris, unusually choice, and suited to the present season.

The SILKS and POPLINS are the latest productions of the manufacturers of France and England.

The SHAWLS are of a totally different fabric to any previously imported to the colony.

The LACE GOODS are a choice collection of novelties in Honiton, Maltese, and Valenciennes, Collars, Chemisettes, Cuffs, &c.

The Princess Alexandra TIES and CUFFS.

New Parisian TRIMMINGS, DRESS BUTTONS, &c.

FARMER and PAINTER, Victoria House.

GRAND EXPOSITION.—FARMER and PAINTER will show, THIS DAY, in their large window, their
NEW EVENING AND BALL DRESSES FOR 1863.
Head dresses
Wreaths
Sashes, &c.,
to which they invite especial attention.
Victoria House, April 18, 1863.

HATS, ex NAOMI.—E. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer, importer, and sole shako maker to the Rifle Battalions, begs to call attention to his stock of hats, just landed ex Naomi, consisting of White's best black zephyr hats, Townend's best ditto black and drab shell ditto, ventilated helmets, Richmonds, Windsors, Sydneys, &c.

Every description of hats and caps made to order.
319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

HATS. HATS. HATS. HATS.—LADIES' HATS and CHILDREN'S HATS, at JOHN C. YEO and CO.'S Drapery Warehouse.
Ladies' and children's hats at unheard of prices.
Ladies' straw hats, 2s., reduced from 3s. 6d.
Ladies' straw hats, 2s. 11d., reduced from 5s. 6d.
Ladies' straw hats, 3s., reduced from 7s. 9d.
Ladies' crinoline hats, 1s. 6d., reduced from 18s. 6d.
Girls' straw hats, 1s., reduced from 1s. 11d.
Girls' straw hats, 1s. 11d., reduced from 3s. 11d.
Girls' leghorn hats, 3s. 11d., reduced from 7s. 6d.
Leghorn bonnets, 9s. 6d., reduced from 50s.
Crinoline bonnets, 2s. 6d., reduced from 21s.
It is particularly requested that Ladies will call early, in order to prevent disappointment.
JOHN C. YEO and CO., 275, Pitt-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, and Fancy Goods, at reduced prices. M'MAHON'S, Wholesale and Retail Brush and Fancy Warehouse, 410, George-street, directly opposite the E. S. and A. Chartered Bank.
Writing desks, in mahogany, from 5s 6d to 12s 6d
Ditto, in rosewood, from 7s 6d to 17s 6d
Ditto, brass-bound, in rosewood, walnut-wood, &c.
Papier mache goods—comprising work-boxes, writing-desks, cabinets, card boxes, &c., at reduced prices
Ladies' pearl card cases, 7s 6d; gent's leather ditto, 1s 6d
Portemonnaies neatly finished, from 1s to 2s 6d
Very fine kid ditto, 3s each; portemonnaies, in velvet, 3s 6d
Ladies' bags and reticules, in great variety, from 1s 6d to 15s
Presentation goods in almost endless variety, from 1s to £5, and upwards
Tea caddies, in pearl, rosewood, &c., &c.
Barry's tricopherous reduced to 1s per bottle
Rowland's macassar oil, kalydor, and odont
Finest eau-de-Cologne, lavender water, and handkerchief perfumes
Essences for the handkerchief, 6d to 1s per bottle
Ditto Piesse and Lubin's manufacture, reduced to 2s 6d
Rimmel's pomade, from 6d per bottle
Rimmel's lavender water, toilet vinegar, and various other preparations at reduced prices
Half-pint bottle hair oil, 1s
Fancy soaps, in immense variety, from 1s 6d per dozen tablets
Bath sponges, a splendid sample just unpacked, choice prices, 1s per ounce
Powder boxes and puffs, 1s to 2s 6d; B. M. ditto, 2s 6d to 4s 6d
Bond's marking ink, with stretcher, pen, &c., complete, for 1s 6d
Patent washing pads, reduced to 1s
Coarse brushware of every description
Mops, Turk's head brooms, mats, &c.
Hair brooms, all sizes, from 2s each; scrubbing brushes, from 1s
Stove, shoe, and plate brushes, all sizes and qualities
Hair, nail, cloth, curl, tooth, and all other kinds of fancy brushware in variety
Portmanteaus and travelling bags, in every possible variety and at very moderate prices
Portable dressing cases, from 4s 6d to 60s each
Penknives, four blades, for 2s; pocket knives, from 1s
Rodgers' scissors, pen and pocket knives, all kinds
Scissors, good quality, from 1s to 1s 6d per pair
Rodgers' razors, warranted genuine, from 1s to 2s 6d
Walkingsticks, from 6d; canes, 6d to 2s 6d
Cricket goods, comprising bats, balls, stumps, leg guards, batting gloves, gauntlets, &c.
Youths' bats, from 1s; balls, 9d to 1s each
Door mats—good durable mats, 3s 6d; solid brush ditto, 4s 6d to 6s 6d; bordered and wool mats.
And an immense variety of other goods, as per catalogue, which can be had free on application.
410, George-street.
N.B.—Wholesale orders from £1 upwards faithfully attended to.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, &c.—The undersigned beg to inform their country constituents and others that the arrival of the Damascus will enable them to receive orders for their celebrated guinea packages of Vegetable SEEDS, as well as the following most choice kinds of Farm Seeds, which (on account of the past season in England and the Continent being most productive) are remarkably fine as regards quality.
Hop Trefoil (admirably adapted for this climate).
Cocksfoot, Phleum Pratense or Timothy.
Holcus Lanatus, Holcus Saccharatus.
Anthoxanthum Odoratum, or Sweet Vernal.
Festuca Orina, or Sheep's fescue.
Agrostis Stolonifera—Poa Pratensis. These two grasses are invaluable, and ought to be generally cultivated.
Lawn Grass. Silky mixture for swards, lawns, or cricket grounds.
Mixed Meadow Grass. A mixture of some of the most choice English grasses for permanent pasture.
Lucerne Seed, Perennial Red Clover or Cow Grass.
White Dutch Clover, Italian Rye Grass (pure kind).
Spring and Winter Tares and Rye.
Mangold Wurzel (long red and yellow kinds).
Field Turnip Seeds (Skirvings and Pomeranium),
Sorghum Saccharatum, Canary, Hemp, and Rape, Linseed.
Also all kinds of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, separate or made up in packages as suitable for a private garden.
FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, near Victoria Theatre, Sydney.

INDENTS.—The Undersigned are prepared to execute indents in the following branches, on favourable terms:—
Birmingham and Sheffield goods, from Messrs. RABONE, BROTHERS, and CO., Birmingham.
American tools, &c., through their NEW YORK AGENTS
Glass—sheet, crown, plate, and ornamental, from Messrs. CHANCE, BROTHERS, and CO.
Plated and silver ware, from Messrs. ELKINGTON and CO.
Drugs and chemicals, from Messrs. BAILEY and SONS, Wolverhampton
English and foreign fancy goods, glass, and earthenware.
Every information as to prices may be obtained, and books of drawings and samples seen, by applying to
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT, 11s. cash; whiting, 7s. per cwt. W. CARY, 446, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, Chedder CHEESE, in bladders; Cheshire cheese, extra fine sample, in tins.
WATKINS and LEIGH.

25 BARRELS FLOUR, emigrants' surplus stores, 15s. per barrel, for SALE. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

TOBACCO.—20 Kegs of best Colonial for SALE, cheap. H. R. REID, 54, New Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Beeby, Dunstan's, Stevens's, and other brands. BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOR SALE, a Patent WOOL-WASHING APPARATUS, new and complete, with all recent improvements. Apply to HOW, THOMSON, and CO., George-street.

ON SALE.—
Turpentine, in drums and cases
Raw and boiled oil, in hogsheads and drums
Colza oil, in ditto and ditto
Olive oil, in half-jars and hogsheads
Palm oil, in hogsheads
White and red lead, dry colours
Ground paints
Kerosene and paraffine oil.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—On SALE, and now landing, at Market Wharf, ex George, from Warrnambool, 100 tons of very superior potatoes.
R. J. HARDY, 167, Sussex-street.

ROBINSON'S Scotch American STOVES, with Australian improvements. 486, George-street, opposite Markets.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR in 50 lb. bags, just landing ex Gertrude, from San Francisco.
The celebrated Golden Gate brand, unequalled in quality by anything ever produced, can be obtained in any quantity at the office of the undersigned.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—On SALE, of the finest quality, which will bear comparison with any wines of their character. Guaranteed to keep in draught or in bottle—in any part of the world.
Muscatel
Tokay
Madeira
Kaludah
Burgundy.
The justly celebrated Tokay is unrivalled, and requires only a trial to prove that New South Wales can produce wines worthy of patronage.
G. S. LEATHES and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—Just arrived, of the latest patterns and designs, the Surprise, Snow Bird, and Golden Age. STANFORD and CO., 208, Pitt-street.

ENGINES specially adapted for mining or agricultural purposes.—Four 8-horse portable, on broad wheels, of the best manufacture, for wood or coal.
One 4-horse power, one 8-horse power upright portable engine, with patent tubular boilers, of the newest constructions.
The above engines are well adapted to drive Hall's pulveriser.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

ALBUMENISED PAPER.—A. J. WATT and CO. 534, George-street South.

ICELAND MOSS COCOA, a most nutritious diet for invalids. SENIOR, opposite Jamison-street.

CHINESE Crackers. The largest and best sample in the market, at D. and S. M. LEVI'S, 237, Pitt-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on SALE—
Wine, sodawater, and gingerbeer corks
Vinegar, in casks; blacking
Invoices of cutlery and Britannia metal ware.
LOTZE and LARNACH, Lower George-street.

600,000 FEET Hardwood, Deals, Clear Pine, T. and G. Flooring Boards, &c. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

2000 BARRELS best PORTLAND CEMENT, best brands. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

250,000 FEET Colonial HARDWOOD, BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE of every description. Doors, sashes, architraves, skirting. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, Blacksmiths, Storekeepers, Shipwrights, and others.—500 tons of round, square, and flat IRON for SALE, at very low rates. THOMAS COLLINS, 83, Iron Yard, Parramatta-street.

AMERICAN BUGGY.—For SALE, a nearly new 4-wheeled American BUGGY. The prettiest article in Sydney. May be seen on application to Mr. WILLIAM NISBETT, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, a first-class bay dogcart HORSE; stands about fifteen hands three inches; warranted sound. Apply to Mr. Mort's Coachman, Greenoakes, Darling Point.

FOR SALE, a splendid Bay Carriage HORSE; accustomed to single harness, age seven; height, nearly seventeen hands; warranted perfectly sound. Apply to Mr. Mort's Coachman, Greenoakes, Darling Point.

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.—
Point Piper Road, Double Bay.
FOR SALE,
ORIELTON LODGE AND TERRACE COTTAGE.
Full particulars, and orders to view, on application to Mr. PAINTER, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, two Allotments of Land, in Abercrombie-st. GOODEY, Chippendale Mills, Abercrombie-st.

SHEEP FOR SALE.
In New England—
4000 ewes, 4 years to aged
1000 wethers, 3 and 4 years.
In Burnett District—
4000 ewes, 3 years to aged
3000 wethers, 3 to 6 years.
HOW, THOMSON, and CO.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.—For SALE, the STATION of Newstead, on Denison and Funnel Creeks, together with 14,000 sheep, more or less, chiefly ewes from Darling Downs, and their progeny.
Estimated capabilities, 30,000 sheep and 2000 cattle.
Apply to HOW, THOMSON, and CO.

13,500 MAIDEN and Breeding EWES, on first-class Darling Downs Stations.
4,000 maidens, ditto ditto (complete stocks)
5,000 ewes and wethers, ditto, (1½ and 2½ years)
14,000 weaners, on the Darling Downs and Burnett.
12,000 wethers, on first-class Darling Downs stations.
Rams from first-class stud flocks.
For Sale by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

MELBOURNE and SANDHURST RAILWAY, CORNISH and BRUCE, contractors.
RAILWAY PLANT, Engineering Tools, &c., &c.—CORNISH and BRUCE offer for SALE the whole of their Plant and Stock, including temporary rails, stone-breaking machines, stationary and locomotive engines, blasting powder, &c. Full catalogues are in course of preparation. Our agent (Mr. H. H. ASTON, lately of the Carron Iron Works, Melbourne) will shortly visit each of the neighbouring colonies, when purchasers will have every facility given them for doing business in person. Intending purchasers are invited to communicate with the undersigned, as early as possible, that catalogues or any information required may be immediately forwarded.
CORNISH and BRUCE, Melbourne.
Melbourne, March 30th.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Joseph Pearce, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 20th April, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from James White, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, 23rd April, at 11 o'clock,
237 head of really prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. John Healy to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
90 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from H. Newcomen, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 20th, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
120 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

SYDNEY LAMBERT'S (late salesman to Burt and Co.) sale THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Newmarket Horse Bazaar, opposite the School of Arts, will comprise the following:—
Pair of handsome grey horses, thoroughly broke to saddle, single, and double harness
1 grey horse, thoroughly quiet, and accustomed to buggy work
1 bay mare, quiet in a buggy, a fast trotter
1 second-hand dogcart and harness
1 grey cob, a good stock horse
4 cobs, well adapted for stock purposes
15 horses of various descriptions
Carts, trucks, drays, harness, saddles, &c.

Horse Sale.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
Heavy draught horses
Light harness ditto
Saddle and side saddle ditto
Drays, spring-carts, harness, &c.
At 2 o'clock, in the Camperdown Yards,
35 colts and fillies.

To Close a Partnership.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions to sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at Mr. M'Cullough's Yards, Albert Inn, near Blacktown Station, at 11 o'clock,
70 cows and springing heifers, the greater part broken in to bail
30 heifers, from 1 to 2 years old, dairy bred
30 steers, some fit for the yoke and slaughter
1 good bull, sire imported.
Vehicles will meet the 9 o'clock train from Sydney to convey intending purchasers to and from the train, free of charge.

Teralga Horses.
Camperdown Sale Yards.

WEDNESDAY next, April 22nd.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Hughes, of Teralga, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, April 22nd, at 2 o'clock,
25 fine up-standing broken and unbroken horses. About one half of them are heavy unbroken cart colts, and the other half are broken to saddle and harness, and are fit for immediate use.

Camperdown Sale Yards.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, this week, the following lots of horses, commencing each day at 2 o'clock.
Monday, April 20th.—35 horses from the Hunter.
Tuesday, April 21st.—30 of Fitzgerald's horses.
Wednesday, April 22nd.—25 Teralga horses.
Friday, April 24th—30 of Fitzgerald's horses.
And next week—
Tuesday, April 28th.—46 of Fitzgerald's horses.

Horses and Carts, &c.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, by auction, at 11 o'clock, Pitt-street,
20 first-class horses, in fine condition, just arrived from Maitland; also horses and carts, drays, buggies, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

South Country Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. W. Creswell, Bargo, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
10 fine upstanding horses, consisting of draught horses and stylish hackneys. Amongst the latter are three suitable for ladies' hackneys.

Unreserved Sale of first-class American Vehicles,
To close consignments.

To Squatters, Private Families, and others.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The following American vehicles, to close consignments,
An elegant and comfortable Laurence Brett, to carry six persons, and can be used either close or open, spring cushions, lamps, &c., complete
Four no top side-spring buggies and four sets harness
One top buggy and harness, &c., &c.;
Also a substantial two-wheel sociable.

30 to 40 Head of superior Heavy Draught and
Coaching Horses, mostly unbroken.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the breeders to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, Monday, at 2 o'clock,
30 to 40 head of very superior heavy draught and coaching horses (colts and fillies) in top condition, bred in the Hunter River district.

The auctioneers feel warranted in calling attention to these horses, which will be found, on arrival, to be a particularly quiet useful lot, well adapted for general use. The heavy draughts are got by imported English cart stallions, and the coaching stock by one of the best horses in the district.

Fitzgerald's Horses.

100 Head, in 3 lots.
At the Camperdown Yards.
TUESDAY, 21st instant; FRIDAY, 24th; and MONDAY, 27th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards,
100 head of horses, bred by the Hon. Robert Fitzgerald, as follows:
On TUESDAY, 21st instant,
30 head.
On FRIDAY, 24th,
30 head.
On MONDAY, 27th,
40 head.
☞ They are mostly colts in fine condition, and will be sold as usual without reserve.

MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.

BRUNGLE STATION.
Together with
1400 Head of Cattle
1363 Acres purchased Land,
14 miles from Tumut and Gundagai.

Terms:—One-fourth cash; residue by approved bills at 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and secured on the purchased land, stock, and station.

THOMAS DAWSON has been instructed by John Bray, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Royal Hotel, on TUESDAY, 5th May next, at 12 o'clock,
THAT VALUABLE PASTORAL PROPERTY, known as
BRUNGLE STATION,
situated 14 miles from Tumut, and about same distance from Gundagai.

The STATION is watered by Tumut River, Brungle, Oak, Blind, Stormy, and Wattle Creeks, which front and intersect the run and purchased land, so as to afford a never-failing supply in the most severe drought.

THE PURCHASED LAND comprises 1363 acres of the very best quality, the whole purchased at auction. A large quantity fetched £4 per acre, and is so situated as to preclude all interruption from free selectors.

THE CATTLE consist of a quiet well-bred herd, about 1400 head; a large number of cows are broken to bail, and more than a proportionate number of bullocks fit for market. As a proof of the quietness of the herd, the whole will be mustered and delivery given within one month from the day of sale.

IMPROVEMENTS are all on the purchased land, and consist of five-roomed slab and floored verandah cottage, kitchen, and two rooms, slabbed and floored; four-stalled stable, sheds, milking, and killing yards; new stockyard, capable of working 1500 head of cattle, and material on the ground sufficient for the erection of a new house.

HORSES, working bullocks, stores, &c., &c., can be taken at a valuation at the option of the purchaser.

☞ Comment on the above valuable property is unnecessary. It is placed in the market for bona fide sale in consequence of the younger members of Mr. Bray's family having entered into engagements in Queensland.

Further particulars may be obtained from the auctioneer, 438, George-street, next door Royal Hotel.

MONDAY'S Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt- and Park streets,
Household furniture, comprising
Chest of drawers, cheffonier, cupboards, tables, chairs, washstands, sideboards, sofas, couches, dressers, safes, telescope dining table, forms, pier and toilet glasses, iron and cedar bedsteads, bedding, crockery, glass, kitchen requisites, &c. Also,
Ironmongery, iron pots, tools, patent chaff cutter, clothing, boots, shoes, watches, jewellery, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Auction Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c.

WEDNESDAY, April 22nd.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
A new shipment of seasonable drapery, slops, blankets, &c.
Just landed.
Particulars in future advertisements.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. Simmons.
To Dealers and others.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been instructed to sell by public auction, on the Premises, King-street, opposite the Commercial Hotel, on THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Groceries, fixtures, &c.
Terms, cash.
Offices—221, Pitt-street.

Drapery, Outfittings, Household Furniture.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Messrs. Whyte and Vaughan, tailors, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, King-street, near Pitt-street,
Drapery, outfittings, fixtures. Also,
A quantity of household furniture.

MANEROO DISTRICT.

JINDEN and WAMBAGUGGA RUNS,
situate on the Shoalhaven River, together with
1000 HEAD CATTLE, more or less.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Robert Maddrell, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 28th April,
The Jinden and Wambagugga Runs, on the Shoalhaven River, in the Maneroo District.
The runs comprise upwards of 60,000 acres of first-class grazing land, with abundance of water flowing in the driest season, and are situate on the sources of the Shoalhaven River.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 3000 HEAD.
The improvements comprise a slab house, kitchen, store, stockyard, and paddocks.
With the Jinden and Wambagugga Runs will be sold
1000 HEAD CATTLE, more or less,
a well bred herd, two-thirds males and one-third females, from 1 to 7 years old.
About 100 head of the bullocks now ready for the butcher.
☞ These runs are distant about 30 miles from the Braidwood gold-fields, a good market for fat cattle being thus at hand, and from the small amount of stock on the run, advantages are offered well worthy the consideration of parties in quest of a snug squatting investment.

THIS DAY, (Monday), 20th APRIL.—
IMPORTANT SALE.
CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

CHARLES-STREET, PARRAMATTA-STREET.—Two brick-built dwelling-houses, Nos. 37 and 39, behind Tooth's brewery.

PADDINGTON.—Six well finished stone-built houses in Underwood-street, adjoining Cowlishaw's allotments, corner of William-street.

NEWTOWN.—Three cottages, Lord-street, Bello Retiro.

HUNTER'S HILL.—Stone-built villa, and about one acre and a-half of land, between the properties of Messrs. Jeannerett and Wright. A Swiss villa and ground, the residence of Mr. Mader, and villa sites, with water and road frontage, adjoining Mr. Joubert's properties.

LANE COVE.—Valuable farm of 40 acres, adjoining Nichols' and Ball's grants.

ROCKY POINT ROAD.—33 acres, well timbered, of good land, partially enclosed, nearly opposite Rocky Point Hotel. Also, five market garden farms, opposite Holt's grant, occupied by Mr. Lawrence.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

LANE COVE.

VALUABLE FARM of 40 Acres, adjoining Ball's 100 Acre Grant and Nichols' Grants.

TITLE—Grant from the Crown to the present Vendor.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th April, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land, containing 40 ACRES, situate at Lane Cove, parish of Willoughby, commencing at the south-east corner of Ball's 100 acres, bounded on the south by a line 18 chains 80 links to Nichols' 380 acres, on east by that farm, being a line 25 chains, to Nichols' 200 acres, called "King's Plains," on the north by a line 23 chains to Ball's 100 acres, and on the west by that farm 26 chains; being the land originally promised to John Stubbs, deceased.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

HUNTER'S HILL,

PARRAMATTA RIVER.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED MARINE VILLA SITES, close to the HUNTER'S HILL STEAM FERRY, and overlooking the Parramatta River and Lane Cove.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th April, at 11 o'clock,

22 villa sites, containing each from a quarter of an acre to three acres, having good road or water frontages.

These sites adjoin the property of JULES JOUBERT, Esq., and are surrounded by other first-class villa residences and grounds. The HUNTER'S HILL FERRY is only distant about five minutes' walk, steamers calling there to and from Sydney eight times daily.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms, liberal.

POSITIVE SALE.
UNDERWOOD-STREET, Paddington.

Six well-finished Stone-built Houses, and large Block of Land, adjoining Cowlishaw's allotments, at the corner of William-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th April, at 11 o'clock,

All that block of land, containing an area of about 2 roods 17 perches, having a frontage of about 100 feet to

UNDERWOOD-STREET, PADDINGTON,

extending back to a stone-wall, dividing it from Mr. Broughton's property. On this block of land are

SIX SUPERIOR STONE-BUILT HOUSES,

containing each, lobby, 4 apartments and kitchen, with yard, &c, at the rear. There is also at the back a paddock of land, not yet built on, which is used in common by the houses.

With the above will be also sold the vender's interest in an allotment of land adjoining, containing 18 perches, and having 28 feet frontage to Underwood-street.

☞ This is a remarkably well-built substantial property, erected a few years ago under the superintendence of Mr. Hilly, the architect. It will be positively sold on the above date, and is worthy the attention of parties looking for good paying investments.

TITLE—unquestionable. Full particulars of which can be obtained on application to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, Hunter-street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ROCKY POINT ROAD.

FIVE MARKET GARDEN FARMS, 8 acres to 10 acres each, fronting the above road, about one mile and a half beyond the Cook's River Dam, immediately opposite Holt's grant occupied by Mr. William Lawrence.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th April, at 11 o'clock,

FIVE MARKET GARDEN FARMS, on the ROCKY POINT ROAD, containing each from 8 to 10 acres, being a subdivision of Pearce's 46 acre grant, adjoining the property of Dr. Mitchell, and immediately opposite Holt's grant occupied by Mr. Lawrence, and at the junction of the above road and a road leading to the Illawarra Road.

☞ This property is well known, and consists for the most part of fine rich loamy land, admirably adapted for cultivation. Each farm has a frontage to the road, and extends to the back boundary of the grant. The land is well timbered. Mr. Lawrence, who occupies the property opposite (Holt's grant), will point out the sites to intending purchasers who are invited personally to inspect them prior to the sale.

Title unquestionable, only two removes from the Crown.
Terms: Half cash, half credit.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

HUNTER'S HILL.

PARRAMATTA RIVER.

HANDSOME SWISS VILL, with grounds tastefully laid out, situate on the eminence nearly adjoining the above ferry.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. F. Mader to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th April, at 11 o'clock,

That beautifully situated SWISS VILLA, HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER, at present occupied by the proprietor, containing wide verandahs, and nine rooms, with detached kitchen and numerous out-offices; abundant supply of water.

THE GROUNDS contain an area of of about two acres, with extensive frontage to the main road. They comprise flower garden, shrubbery, and full-bearing orchard, all in beautiful order, and upon which a large sum has been expended.

☞ This is one of the choicest properties in this favourite and rapidly-improving locality.

Both the residence and grounds are in capital condition, and replete with every convenience for the reception of a family.

Admirers of this suburb, which is daily growing in favour, should not neglect the opportunity now afforded for securing a delightful residence in the most salubrious and romantic situation on the Parramatta River, with a regular communication with the city.

Plan and sketch of the property on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ROCKY POINT ROAD.

Valuable 33-Acre Farm, on the above Road, about 8 miles beyond Cook's River Dam.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th April, at 11 o'clock,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing 33 ACRES, about 9 miles from Sydney, on the Rocky Point Road, nearly opposite the Rocky Point Hotel, being part of Pearce's grant.

☞ The land is excellent. It is partially enclosed, and well timbered.

Title—Unquestionable. For full particulars apply to James Hart, Esq., M.L.A., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.
NEWTOWN.

THREE COTTAGES, containing each two rooms and kitchen, with yard and well of water, for the use of the whole, situated in Lord-street, Bello Retiro, near the residence and grounds of James Dickson, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Joshua Hutchinson to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th April, at 11 o'clock,

The above snug little freehold property on the Bello Retiro Estate, Newtown.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

DARLING-STREET, BALMAIN.

LARGE STONE DWELLING-HOUSE, having 40 feet frontage to Darling-street; also an allotment of land in Johnson-street, abutting on the same, being the property now occupied by Captain Ormsby.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 27th April, at 11 o'clock,

A block of land in DARLING-STREET, BALMAIN, having 40 feet frontage with a depth of about 84½ feet, on which is a commodious stone-built dwelling-house, containing wide verandah and hall, 8 rooms and kitchen, with large yard, fine well of good water, &c., at the rear. Also, an ALLOTMENT OF LAND, having 27 feet frontage to Johnson-street, extending to, and abutting on, the Darling-street property.

☞ This property occupies one of the best positions in Balmain, fronting two main thoroughfares, and in the centre of the business portion of the suburb. It will be positively sold on the above date.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

At the Labour Bazaar.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Carpets, Bedding, Counter Office Desk, Hand Cart, Platedware, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A large assortment of household furniture and effects, comprising—
Telescope, loo, dining, and other tables
Hair-seated sofas, couches, and chairs
Cane and wood bottom chairs
Chiffonnieres, sideboards, wardrobe
Chests drawers, washstands, toilet services
Toilet glass, towel horses
Chiffonniere safes, cupboards, arm chairs
Double and single iron and wood bedsteads, children's cots
Chimney glasses, fenders and fireirons
Oil paintings and engravings, clocks, vases, ornaments, &c.
2 cottage pianofortes (by good makers)
New and second-hand carpets, rugs, door mats
Hair and other mattresses, palliasses, blankets
Sheets, counterpanes, curtains, pillows, &c.
Large cedar counter
Ditto ditto office desk
Handcart, suitable for a coffee stand
Plated tea and coffee sets, cruet stands, cake baskets, &c.
3 first-rate cooking stoves, complete
Crockery, china, and glassware. Also,
A quantity of kitchen utensils and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of Cadby's celebrated Pianofortes, direct from the International Exhibition, London.

Harmoniums, by Alexandre, and other celebrated makers.

☞ Now on view, at the Show Rooms of Messrs. W. J. Johnson and Co., 233, Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. W. J. Johnson and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, 233, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the superb pianofortes exhibited at the International Exhibition, London, by Messrs. Charles Cadby and Sons, for which they were awarded a first-class gold medal.

Terms at sale.

Messrs. W. J. J. and Co. have determined to submit these beautiful instruments to public competition, in consequence of the numerous applications from the trade and others to dispose of them separately.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Sale by Auction, at the Old Bank of Australasia.

☞ To Parties Furnishing, Country Buyers, and others.

Now landing, in good condition,
Thirty-five cases first-class English-made Furniture
☞ Pianofortes of the newest designs, by eminent makers
Pier, Dressing, and Cheval Glasses
Horsehair, Flocks, &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,

Thirty-five cases English-made furniture,
Manufactured expressly for the colony.
Terms at sale.

Highly Important Sale, at Oak Cottage, Upper Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture.
Brilliant-toned Rosewood Cottage Piano
Handsome Drawing-room Suite, covered in green tabaret, in walnut, comprising 6 chairs, 4 easy chairs, and lounge
Whatnots, Canterbury, and Card Tables
Loo, Occasional Tables, and Devonport
Brussels Carpet, Vases, and Ornaments
Massive Mahogany Telescope Table and Sideboard
Bookcase and 300 Books, Easy Chairs
Mahogany Chairs, in morocco; Fender and Fireirons
Richly Cut Glass and Platedware
Handsome Dessert Service and China
Window Curtains and Poles, Hall Chairs, Lamp, &c.
First-class Engravings, and Clocks
Chests of Drawers, Iron Bedsteads
Washstands, Dressing Tables, and Toilet Glasses
Large Russell's Stove, Kitchen Requisites, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Sempill, official assignee, under directions of the creditors in an insolvent estate, to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 21st April, at Oak Cottage, Upper Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, at 11 o'clock,

The above truly elegant and substantial household furniture, piano, &c.

Terms, cash.
Catalogues now ready at the Auctioneer's Mart.

TUESDAY, 21st April.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Hosiers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 21st April, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, hosiery, &c., comprising
Imitation Welsh flannels
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Men's indiarubber braces
Black Paris hats
Turkey printed bandannas
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 blue grey blankets
Men's blue pilot reefing jackets
Gingham and alpaca umbrellas
Shepherd plaids, long shawls
Plain and crossover winceys
Tartan reps, 4-4 rough browns
Shepherd and clan galas
Diagonal tweed trousers
Men's fancy doe and tweed trousers
Men's lambswool shirts and pants
Girls' and women's fancy cachmere and striped hose
Men's shetland lambswool shirts
Men's grey lambswool half-hose
Men's black and fancy bedford cord trousers
Men's black cloth brighton sacs
Men's diagonal cheviot check brighton suits
Men's blue beaver reversible brighton sacs
Men's byzantine shirts
Men's blue serge shirts
Men's plain and stripe shetland pants
Boys' and youths' assorted lambswool socks
Men's grey shetland merino half-hose
Men's angola flannel shirts
Men's longcloth shirts, linen fronts
Boys' and youths' regatta shirts
Men's fancy regatta shirts
Plain spun and twill bandanas
Black and blue broads
Dark mixed tweeds
Super black doeskins
Men's heavy woven crimson shirts
Black glace beaufort and regent ties
Black and coloured diagonal shawls
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 scarlet blankets
9-4, 10-4 gentian ditto
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 best medium white blankets
36 and 72 inch grey callicos
33 and 36 white longcloths
Boys' and youths' black and coloured felt hats
Men's assorted felts
Fancy welsh flannels
Boys' and youths' cloth caps, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.

Continuation Sale of Messrs. Hyam and Co.'s first-class Clothing, Drapery, Blankets, &c.

THURSDAY, 23rd,
FRIDAY, 24th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

The balance of Messrs. Hyam and Co.'s shipment of first-class clothing, drapery, blankets, &c.

Particulars on Tuesday.

Postponed until MONDAY, the 20th instant, in consequence of arrival of the Mail.

Stationery
Paper
Standard Novels, &c., &c.
47 Cases and Bales just landed
Ex Alma.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale, MONDAY, the 20th instant.

To Stationers
To Public Libraries
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

47 cases and bales of stationery, viz.:—

C. H.,
11—1 bale containing
42 reams demy, 14 lbs.
12—1 bale containing
41 reams ditto, 14 lbs.
13—1 bale containing
20 reams double demy, 32 lbs.
14—1 bale containing
20 reams double demy, 32 lbs.
15—1 bale containing
16 reams double demy, 32 lbs.

E,
1—1 case containing
46 m. envelopes
2—1 case containing
47 m. envelopes
3—1 case containing
47 m. envelopes.

F,
4—1 case containing
25 reams blue laid foolscap, each ruled faint and faint and common
5—1 case containing
25 reams ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

P.C,
6—1 case containing
100 reams No. 3, C. L. note
11 dozen copying books, 500 leaves.

N,
7—1 case containing
227 novels, new works.

J in diamond, M at side,
21—1 case containing
10 reams folio blue wove post, 13 lbs.
7 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 15 lbs.
10 ditto ditto ditto straw, ditto, 13 lbs.
22—1 case containing
12 reams blue laid foolscap, 10 lbs.
12 ditto ditto ditto, 11 lbs.
12 ditto ditto ditto, 12 lbs.
12 ditto ditto ditto, 14 lbs.
23—1 case, same contents
24—1 case containing
10m. C quality cream laid envelopes, each 52½, 053, 53, 55
25m. large size commercial ditto
25—1 case assorted ditto
26—1 case containing
100 reams cream laid note, assorted
27—1 case same contents
28—1 case containing
88 reams cream laid note, assorted
6 ditto tinted lined
29—1 case containing
40 reams large blue wove letter
30 ditto ditto cream laid ditto
30—1 case containing
30 reams large blue wove letter
20 ditto extra large ditto ditto
20 ditto cream laid ditto ditto
6 large ditto ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
140 Trunks.

From the celebrated Manufacturers,
Joshua Josephs and Sons
And other well-known Makers.
Just landed ex Naomi.

To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Country Buyers
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-steet, on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

140 trunks boots and shoes, seasonable goods
Gent's calf wellingtons, bevel edge
Men's military wellingtons, sprigged
Ditto kip bradded bluchers
Ditto calf goloshed E.S.
Ditto patent dress wellingtons
Boys' stout lace-up boots, rivetted
Ladies' cloth lace welts, T.P.H., patent seal goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto, patent peak
Ditto cloth E S., ditto ditto ditto
Ditto cloth E S., welts, T.P.H., calf, patent peak
Ditto kid S.S., T.P.H.
4-5 cloth ditto, patent goloshed
6-9 ditto ditto, ditto
10-13 ditto ditto, ditto
Ladies' cloth patent goloshed, lace, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto rivetted, M.H.
Women's memel cordovan, ditto ditto
6-9 grain goloshed balmorals
6-9 cordovan lace-up ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

Rich Cut Glassware
Rich Cut Glassware
Rich Cut Glassware.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,

54 casks glassware.

From the celebrated house of Bishop and Neville.
Full particulars in Monday's issue.

First-class Table Cutlery
Ditto Pocket ditto.

TUESDAY, April 21st.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,

6 cases of first-class cutlery, comprising
Ivory balance-handled knives
Ditto ditto ditto, in sets
Stag and bone knives and forks, in sets
Dessert knives and plated forks
Carvers, assorted
Butchers' steels
Table ditto
2, 3, and 4 blade wharncliffe knives
2, 3, and 4 ditto stag-handle ditto
Pearl-handle penknives
Castrating knives and fleams.
Terms at sale.

Turkey Sponge
Turkey Sponge
Turkey Sponge.

TUESDAY, 21st April.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 21st April, at 11 o'clock,

6 cases finest Turkey sponge.
Terms, liberal.

Wrought Iron Deed Chests
Patent Brass Beer Taps
2-feet Brass-edged Boxwood Rules
Ditto Joiner Rules, brass slides
3-feet Fourfold Boxwood Rules
Japanned Oak and Banded Cash Boxes.

☞ For Unreserved Sale.

TUESDAY, 21st April.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, TUESDAY, 21st April, at 11 o'clock,

6 cases of the above goods.
Just landed ex Jessie Brown.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

☞ For Unreserved Sale.

To Silversmiths and Jewellers
To Ironmongers
To Heads of Families, &c., &c.

Best Quality Sheffield Plated Goods.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, April 21st,

An invoice of the best quality Sheffield plated goods, comprising
Electro-plated tea and coffee sets
Ditto ditto teapots
Ditto ditto ditto coffee ditto
Cruets, 4, 5, 6, 7 hole
Toast racks and egg frames
Cake baskets
Pickle frames
Dessert, table, and tea spoons
Dessert and table forks
Sugar sifters, bowls
Electroplated dome-shaped dish covers
Ditto ditto embossed pint cups
Ditto ditto wicker note baskets
Ditto ditto cruet frames, with cut glass bottles.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers
To Clothiers
To Boot and Shoemakers
To Storekeepers, and others.

On the Premises, York-street, near King-street.

By order of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee in the Insolvent Estate of Moses Lemon.

MONDAY, April 20th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, York-street, THIS DAY, April 20th, at 11 o'clock,

The stock of the abovenamed insolvent, comprising
Men's black cloth trousers
Men's Leamington cord coats
Ditto alpaca sacs
Fancy vests
Lambswool shirts
Tweed coats
Skeleton skirts
Blankets
Fancy ribbons
Counterpanes
Fancy dresses
Silk handkerchiefs
Mantles
Crimean shirts
White longcloth ditto
Black cloth caps
Drab felt hats
Ladies' kid boots
Ditto cloth ditto
Buck slippers
Ladies' and men's goloshes
Children's balmorals. Also
Shop fixtures, fittings, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ Hollowware.
To Ironmongers
To Storekeepers and others.

TUESDAY, 21st April.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,

30 hogsheads tinned hollowware, just landed.
Terms liberal.

To Coachbuilders
To Ironmongers
To Storekeepers, &c.

TUESDAY, 21st April.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms on the above day;

5 cases 5 and 6 plate, elliptic springs
5 cases 6 and 7 plate, black grasshopper ditto.
Terms at sale.

☞ On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.
N.B.—At No. 49, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo.

Substantial Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte
Silver Plate and Plated Ware
Household Requisites
Library of Books, &c, &c.

⁂ For Sale as above imperatively, being the property of a gentleman giving up housekeeping.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, Upper William-street, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The entire household and other effects.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 20th April, 1863.

Extensive and Most Important Auction Sale of Boots and Shoes.

From the well-known manufacturers,
Davies and Sons, and
Joshua Joseph and Sons.

By order of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.
Just Landed ex Strathdon.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Country Storekeepers
To Shippers,
And the Trade generally.

Comprising a well-selected assortment, and good sizes.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 20th April, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

120 trunks of boots and shoes, all suited for the present requirements of the trade, viz.:—

DAVIES and SONS' GOODS.
Gents' best light and stout calf wellingtons
Gents' memel and kid boots, E.S.
Gents' best princes and bluchers
Boys' and youths' memel boots, E.S.
Women's calf lace boots
Ladies' best cloth and cashmere M.H., E.S.
Girls' and children's boots and shoes.

JOSHUA JOSEPH and SONS.
Ladies' best kid S. spring boots welts M.H. two rows buttons, fancy beaded toes
Ladies' best kid S. spring boots, welts, M.H., imitation buttoned, and two rows buttons
Ladies' best kid S. spring boots, welts, M.H., beaded toes
Ladies' best cloth S. spring boots, welts, T.P.H., black soles, calf patent peak, goloshed
Ladies' superfine cloth S. spring boots, W.T.P.H., high peak, patent goloshed
Ladies' cloth S. spring boots, welts T.P.H. peak, patent goloshed
Ladies' cloth S. spring boots, welts, T.P.H., peak, patent goloshed
Ladies' superfine cloth lace boots, welts, T.P.H., high peak, patent goloshed
Ladies' cloth lace boots, welts, T.P.H., high peak, patent goloshed
Ladies' cloth lace boots, welts, patent goloshed
Ladies' best cloth S. spring boots, welts, T.P.H., black soles, calf, patent goloshed
Ladies' super satin calf lace boots, welts, M.H.
Ditto kid S. spring boots, welts, M.H., riveted
Ditto memel S. spring boots, welts, M.H., two rows buttons, riveted
Girls' super kid S. spring boots, welts, M.H., riveted, 6 to 9, 10 to 13
Girls' memel S. spring boots, welts, T.P.H., circular fronts, riveted, 6 to 9, 10 to 13
Girls' super satin calf button boots, welts, T.P.H., patent circular fronts, 6 to 9, 10 to 13
Girls' memel balmorals, welts, T.P.H., patent goloshed, riveted, 4 to 5, 6 to 9, 10 to 13
Girls' kid button S.S. boots, welts, T.P.H., patent goloshed, riveted, 6 to 9, 10 to 13, 8 to 13
Women's cloth lace boots, welts, T.P.H., peak, calf, patent goloshed
Girls' cloth button boots, welts, T.P.H., patent goloshed, 3 to 5, 6 to 9, 10 to 13.
Girls' memel balmorals, T.P.H., riveted, 3 to 5, 6 to 9.

The attendance of the trade and others is particularly requested at the time named.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1863.

☞ Byass' Bottled Ale and Porter.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

100 casks Byass' bottled ale and porter.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.
To close accounts
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Country Storekeepers, and the Trade.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

To close various shipments,
About 35 tons Mauritius sugars.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 23rd April, 1863.

Earthenware and China.
To Earthenware Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 23rd April, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

20 crates of assorted earthenware
10 hogsheads china.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 24th April, 1863.

Galvanized Iron
American Shovels
Ditto Axes, handled
Ditto Picks
Ditto Chairs
&c., &c., &c.

To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, April 24th, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Invoices of the above goods, just landed in excellent condition.

☞ No reserve.
Detailed particulars will be published.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1863.

Highly Important and Extensive Auction Sale of Oilmen's Stores, General Groceries, &c.,
Just landed ex Naomi.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Country Storekeepers
To Buyers for the Interior
And the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 22nd, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

400 packages of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., all new goods, just landed, viz.:—
Letchford's and Bell and Co.'s wax vestas
Albert's sardines, ½ and ¼-tins
Belmont sperm candles
Foreign candles, light weights
1-lb. oysters and lobsters
Whybrow's, Cameron's, and Feast's pickles
Whybrow's salad oil, quarts, pints, and half-pints
Ditto quart vinegar
Ditto bottled fruits
Feast's assorted sauces
Colman's ½ and 1-lb. mustard
Muscatel raisins, whole and half boxes
Currants, in cases and barrels
Preserved milk, in tins, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Fine Congou Teas.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

100 chests fine congou teas
To close an account.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. William Lewis, of Green Swamp, Mudgee, Grazier.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by John Morris, Esq., (official assignee,) to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd of April instant, at 11 o'clock,

All the interest of the assignee in and to 976 acres of land at Green Swamp, seven miles from Mudgee, on which are erected a family residence and outbuildings, with a new stone house, built for an inn; also,

Two half-acre allotments of land situated in Lewis and Gordon streets, town of Mudgee.

The improvements on the above property have cost a very large sum of money, and are well known in the district, but the auctioneer will afford to enquirers such further information as they may require, and he may be able to obtain.

A Splendid Cattle Station, without Stock, on the Castlereagh River, district of Bligh, with Improvements, well known as Carlganda, with seven miles' frontage to the Castlereagh River.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by John Morris, Esq. (official assignee in the estate of Mr. William Lewis, of Greenswamp, near Mudge), to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd of April, at 11 o'clock,

The interest of the insolvent in the above excellent station, acknowledged to be of considerable value, in no way encumbered by the insolvent, and further described as in the border district of Bligh, Castlereagh River, known as Carlganda, estimated to contain 23 acres, and capable of grazing 900 head of cattle.

The official description is as follows:—Commencing on the north bank of said river at a point 2 miles above the hut and stockyard, running east 4 miles, then north 6 miles, west 6 miles, crossing the bed of the river; then south 6 miles, and east 2 miles to point of commencement, joined on one S.E. side by Mr. Merrett, on the N.E. by Mr. Chome.

Terms at sale.

The Barque ACACIA.

In the Insolvent Estate of Robert Thornton.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by John Morris, Esquire, official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd April, at 11 o'clock,

All the right, title, and interest of the official assignee in and to the barque Acacia, now lying in Sydney harbour, having recently arrived from New Zealand.

Terms, cash.

Caustic Soda. Caustic Soda.

MONDAY, 20th April.

To Grocers, Soapmakers, &c., &c.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock prompt, THIS DAY, 20th April,

13 tons caustic soda.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Case Brandy. Case Brandy.
To close a consignment.

THIS DAY, Monday, 20th April.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, &c.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt, THIS DAY, Monday, 20th April,

166 cases cognac brandy.
Terms at sale.

Tennant's Ale. Tennant's Ale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Kate, from Glasgow.

THIS DAY, Monday.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, and others.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, Monday,

17 casks Tennant's pale ale, marked R in diamond, B outside.

Terms, cash.

Ale. Ale. Ale.

MONDAY, 20th April.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, &c., &c.

Ex Rob Roy, from London.
On account of whom it may concern.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt, THIS DAY, 20th April,

Ex Rob Roy, from London,
11 hogsheads Edinburgh ale, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions
Wines and Spirits.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Douglass, on the premises, corner of Goulburn and George-streets.

THURSDAY, 23rd instant.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. have received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee in the insolvent estate of William Douglass, to sell by auction, on the premises, corner of Goulburn and George streets, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

The stock-in-trade, comprising
Groceries
Oilmen's stores
Provisions
Wines and spirits
Office furniture, fittings, &c.
Terms at sale.
Particulars in a future issue.

Mauritius Sugars.
Ex Samuel.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Merchants, and the Trade generally.
Preliminary Notice.
Important Unreserved Sale.
On THURSDAY, 23rd April.

Bright Ration Sugars
Rich Grainy ditto
Yellow Counters.
Royal Snowdrop Crystal.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Vial d'Aram, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY,

The cargo of very choice sugars, ex Samuel, comprising,
B—513 bags bright yellow counter
E—568 ditto fine grainy ditto
H—355 ditto snowdrop crystal
O—790 ditto rich bright counter
D—341 ditto fine ration
F—552 ditto golden brown ditto
R—110 ditto yellow counters
S—111 ditto ditto ditto
Z— 49 ditto ditto
C— 59 ditto good grainy ration.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

THURSDAY, 23rd April.

Preliminary notice to Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,

Invoices of general groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., of which full particulars will appear.

Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits
Ale, Porter.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Country Storekeepers, and others.

FRIDAY, 24th April.

East India Ale, in bottle
Barclay's Porter, ditto
Guinness' ditto, ditto
Brandy, in bulk and case
Geneva, Rum, &c.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,

Invoices of wines, spirits, beer, &c.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c.

TUESDAY, 21st April, at 11 o'clock prompt.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, TUESDAY, 21st April, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Hides
Tallow
Maize, &c.
Terms at sale.

Fine Congou Teas.

79 Chests and 71 Half-Chests,
Ex Berengaria.

For Sale by Auction, TUESDAY, 21st April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st April, at 11 o'clock,

FB in diamond,
No. 1—79 chests fine congou.
FB in square,
No. 2—71 half-chests ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Choice Congous.

Highly Important Auction Sale.

TUESDAY, 21st April.

300 Chests, and
500 Half-chests.

To Merchants, Speculators, Tea Dealers, Grocers, and Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st April, at 11 o'clock,

300 chests choice congou teas
500 half-chests ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.
One hundred and fifty Tons.
Fine White Crystals
Bright Grainy Counters
Rich Brown Ration.

For Sale by Auction, TUESDAY, 21st April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st April, at 11 o'clock,

150 tons superior Mauritius sugars as above, without the least reserve.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Teas.
Ex Marian, Captain Birkenshaw, from Foo Chow Foo.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st April, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Marian, L over C,
Slightly damaged by sea water,

No. 46— 1 half-chest congou
40— 1 ditto ditto
34— 2 ditto ditto
35— 6 ditto ditto
47— 3 ditto ditto
33— 3 ditto ditto
32— 1 ditto ditto
31— 2 ditto ditto
48—12 ditto ditto
51— 7 ditto ditto
38— 3 ditto ditto
39— 5 ditto ditto
52— 4 ditto ditto
49—13 ditto ditto
26— 1 box ditto
28— 3 boxes ditto
24— 1 box ditto
21— 2 boxes ditto
25— 1 box ditto
23— 1 ditto ditto
22— 1 ditto ditto
30— 4 boxes ditto
29— 5 ditto congou
27— 2 ditto ditto
64— 1 box ditto
62—30 half-chests ditto
61—16 ditto ditto
53— 4 ditto ditto
44— 1 ditto ditto
45— 3 ditto ditto
16— 8 boxes ditto
17—10 ditto ditto

No. 4— 8 ½-chests congou
3— 9 ditto ditto
5— 9 ditto ditto
54—13 ditto ditto
55—17 ditto ditto
50— 5 ditto ditto
36— 5 ditto ditto
37— 8 ditto ditto
7— 8 ditto ditto
8— 7 ditto ditto
6— 9 ditto ditto
18—22 chests ditto
43— 4 ditto ditto
19—18 ditto ditto
66—14 ditto ditto
10— 7 ditto ditto
9— 5 ditto ditto
57— 9 ditto ditto
58—14 ditto ditto
56—11 ditto ditto
42— 2 ditto ditto
41— 2 ditto ditto
63—11 ditto ditto
59— 8 ditto ditto
60—12 ditto ditto
1—22 ditto ditto
2—33 ditto ditto
11—30 ditto ditto
13— 9 boxes ditto
12— 9 ditto ditto
14— 8 ditto ditto

Also, much damaged,

No. 2— 1 chest congou
9— 1 ditto ditto
10— 1 ditto ditto
35— 2 half-chests

No. 31— 1 half-chest congou
15— 3 boxes
8— 2 half-chests

Terms, cash.

Tobacco, Tobacco.

Colonial Manufactured Negrohead, from American Virginia Leaf.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 21st April.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st April, at a quarter to 1 o'clock,

10 half-tierces colonial manufactured American Virginia leaf Negrohead tobacco
About 260 lbs. each.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

The Fine Pleasure Yacht ARIEL.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale by Auction.

TUESDAY, 21st April, at 1 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st April, at 1 o'clock prompt,

The fine pleasure yacht ARIEL, 5 tons measurement, thickly coppered and copper-fastened, with sails, spars, anchor, cast iron block ballast (about 1½ ton), &c., complete.

Her dimensions are 35 feet overall, and 7 feet 6 beam. She is one of the finest pleasure yachts in the harbour, and has won many races.

She is lying off the Circular Quay, near the Paragon Hotel.

Terms at sale.

Teas, Sugars, Tobacco
Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c., &c.

Extensive and Important Sale by Auction.

TUESDAY, 21st April.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 21st April, at 11 o'clock,

Teas, sugars, tobacco, invoices of groceries
Fruits, oilmen's stores, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

PARRAMATTA.

Household Furniture.

MR. P. MILLER will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Parramatta, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, at 11 o'clock,

Household furniture, consisting of
Iron bedsteads, beds, bedding, chest of drawers, couch, dining and toilet tables, cane and other chairs, cupboards, dresser, safe, American stove, kitchen utensils, &c.

NEW ZEALAND.

By the I. R. M. Company's steamer Prince Alfred, we have Auckland papers to the 6th instant, Taranaki to the 11th, Nelson to the 14th, and Wellington and Lyttelton to the 8th.

TARANAKI.

The *Herald* states that "the feeling of Taranaki and Ngatiruanui is decidedly hostile, and that there will probably be war, if they get the assistance of other tribes to whom they have sent."

It is reported, however, that Sir George Grey expresses himself satisfied with the look of affairs; everything is going on as satisfactorily as he could wish. His course, it must be admitted, is a difficult one to steer, the visit of a sporting party of settlers, on the 5th instant, to the Oakura river, half-way between Omata and Tataraimaka, having nearly ended in a hostile collision with the Maoris.

The event of the month (says the *Nelson Examiner*) is the re-occupation of Tataraimaka by British troops. The Governor, General Cameron, Messrs. Domett and Bell, accompanied the force that is now encamped at Tataraimaka. They were received on arrival with words of welcome from a party of friendly natives of the Poutoko pah, Omata, and from others living round about the town, with one man of the hostile party, Hoani Wharekawa, among them. No hostile demonstration whatever took place; unless the presence of a handful of armed men on the further side of the boundary of the block is to be called hostile. There is reported to be great excitement among the Southern natives, and that the peaceful occupation cannot be yet said to have been accomplished. Be this as it may, there has been no promise of friendly relations, still less any submission on the part of the hostile tribes: they have simply abstained from the initiative for the present.

But natives from the disaffected tribes, especially those to the South, have been selling stock, wheat, potatoes, everything saleable, in the town of New Plymouth, with unusual alacrity. £350 worth was sold on Thursday last. One lad offered, on Friday, a sovereign for a pound of powder, and had £50 to invest in the same way.

It would thus appear that the prospect, though said to be satisfactory to the Governor, will hardly yet invite men of business. Indeed, it is extremely difficult to picture any turn events can possibly take in the next twelve months that would afford the security necessary for a resumption of industry.

The *Southern Cross*, in a leader attributed to the inspiration, if not the pen, of an official person, advises the diversion of the Assembly's grant from its true purpose—the liquidation of the losses of the settlers; a proposition which, if acted on, must compel the unfortunate Taranaki people to do what common prudence has been urging on them for some time past, that is, to abandon a place where the policy of the Government, whether good or bad, does not and cannot provide the security of law for the fruits of labour and capital. If the word of an unknown writer goes for little, the practical verdict of the whole Taranaki population is most emphatic. Farms are not re-occupied; houses are not rebuilt; fern is resuming its dominion over the lovely cultivations. Confidence shows no signs of return, and the policy of waiting, which, as far as can be gathered from indirect hints, is the policy of Sir George Grey, and approved at home, can only restore confidence after many years. A true corollary to the waiting policy is the abandonment of Taranaki—perhaps of other weak settlements. On this we have a sacred duty to speak out, for the information especially of our few readers at home, and in the hope of influencing some at least of our neighbours in New Plymouth. Without a forward movement on the side of the Governor, it is probable there will be no collision. But industry can never flourish among men practically unarmed and surrounded by enemies in whose hands are the loaded musket and the fire-stick. The settlers may be robbed of the colony's gift to establish German settlements and mixed forces, or to pay the Militia and make military roads, but Taranaki may as well be written off the list of provinces unless the Maori learns quickly that the Government has the power and courage to punish incendiarism and murder. The little hide-bound settlement will not revive, though its every acre were crammed with a soldier or a militiaman, till the sincere determination of a bold Government to have law is openly evidenced in the face of all Maoridom.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT TARANAKI.

The *Taranaki Herald* of the 11th instant says:—

In our last we reported the starting of a force to occupy the Tataraimaka block from St. Patrick's redoubt on Wilkinson's farm. It consisted of 200 men of the 57th, under Colonel Warre, C.B., Captain Woodall, Lieutenants Brutton, Thompson, Tragett, Cox, Waller, Lieutenant and Adjutant Clarke, and Assistant-Surgeon Hope; also 100 Royal Artillery as a mounted corps, with two guns, under Captain Mercer, R.A., and Lieutenants Rait and Pickard, R.A., together with six of the Royal Engineers, under Major Mould, R.E.

His Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant-General Cameron, C.B., and Staff, the Hon. Mr. Domett, Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Bell, Native Minister, and Mr. Paris, Assistant Native Secretary, and suite, arrived from town at the redoubt at 9.30, and soon after their arrival the force moved southwards; a detachment of the 70th, under Major Mulock, from Mace's farm, occupying the redoubt vacated by the 57th; the 70th, under Captain Ralston, taking the place of Major Mulock's detachment at Mace's farm. A long train of commissariat carts, with the baggage and military stores, &c., in charge of Assistant-Commissary-General Maule and Captain Travers, L.T.C., impeded the progress of the troops, and it was only after a tedious march of several hours that the force reached the Timaru river, the northern boundary of the Tataraimaka block, no natives having been seen on the line of march. The troops were halted and encamped on M'Donald's farm, where a well extended camp was formed; the Governor, the General, and suite, having proceeded to the extremity of the block, where Hoani, whose kainga is at the "gate," over the Katikara, the southern boundary of the block, with a few of his people, welcomed the Governor with the usual "*Haere mai, haere mai*," and speeches. These people were in fighting costume, but had white flags flying; and we hear that Hoani told his Excellency to "sit on his land" (Tataraimaka). It was decided, after chosing several sites, to build a redoubt on Bayly's farm, near the edge of the cliff overhanging the road near the Katikara River, and commanding the surrounding country. The troops have been employed, as the weather permitted, during the week on this defence, and which we hear is rapidly nearing completion.

During the week, several rumours have been circulated in town respecting the conduct of the Southern natives since the occupation of Tataraimaka. As we have no means of getting at the truth of any of these, we will only mention one or two, which we believe to have some foundation. It is said that Hoani's proceedings, on Saturday last, have been disapproved of by the *iwi* (tribe), and that, in consequence, he has been summoned before a *runanga*, and ordered to hold no communication with the troops. We also hear that the occupation of Tataraimaka has been made without any consent on the part of the natives; and, as it is said no communication of any kind has been had, it may be concluded that the silence of the natives is ominous. We have heard from natives in town, that they are preparing to resist not only the occupation of Tataraimaka, but also of Waireka, and that natives from the south are gathering in Taranaki. We have also been told that a letter has been received from a native down the coast telling the friendly natives to be *tupato* (on their guard). We give these statements as we hear them, for what they are worth, and we do not vouch for the truth of them.

The General remains for the present at Tataraimaka. His Excellency, Mr. Domett, and Mr. Bell returned on Monday.

An armed party of natives remains on guard at the gate, and no European is allowed to go beyond Tataraimaka. Parenga Kingi was absent when the troops occupied the block, and we hear he was very much excited when he heard that Tataraimaka was in the hands of the soldiers.

We have received the following from a native in constant communication with the South. We have only his word for its being true, and we hope that part of it, at least, may prove false.

The "terms" (not of peace, as that already exists, but of reconciliation, we suppose), offered by the Government to the Taranaki tribe are these:—

"1. That Waitara shall be adjudicated.

"2. That their offences shall be wiped out (*Ko nga hara ka murua*.)

"3. That the Government will not go upon (take) any Maori land."

The words of Mr. Bell were these. "When he and the Governor heard that the road to Waireka was stopped, they went and occupied that place; when they saw that Tataraimaka was closed against them, they went down and occupied that place; they are now living there quietly, and if any man comes to interfere with them they shall look to it." Taranaki made no answer.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—We are informed that the Governor has received a letter from the Southern chiefs, but do not know the purport of it. A reply from his Excellency left town at 2 p.m. on the 10th instant.

COLONIAL DEFENCE FORCE.—The following regulations relating to the pay of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Colonial Defence Force, and other matters connected therewith, are published for general information:—"The men will be enlisted for two years. The rates of pay will be—sergeant-major, 10s.; sergeant, 7s. 6d.; corporals, 6s. 6d.; trumpeter, 6s. 6d.; privates, 6s. per diem. The men will find their own rations, and no extra allowance will be made for forage for horses. They will provide their own horses; but, if any private is unable to do so, horses will be provided by Government at a sum of £25 for each horse, which will be stopped out of the pay of the private for whom it is supplied. The force, or any portion thereof, will be liable to be moved to any part of the colony where their services may be required. The non-commissioned officers and privates will be sworn in as constables. Arms, accoutrements, and uniforms will be furnished to the non-commissioned officers and privates. Further rules and regulations will be published hereafter. The portion of the force now to be raised in the province of Taranaki will be and continue on active service till further orders."

SHOOTING WILD DUCKS ON THE OAKURA.—The following notice was posted on the town bridge on Wednesday, the 8th:—"Whereas information has been received that on Sunday last certain persons went down to the native land on the Oakura river to shoot wild ducks, whereby a serious disturbance had nearly taken place: his Excellency the Governor is pleased to command that this caution be published, warning all persons not to trespass over native land south of Omata for any purpose of sporting or otherwise; or any person proceeding on business to Tataraimaka is requested to keep to the public road in crossing the native land between that block and the town.—F. D. BELL, Native Minister."

WAIKATO.

The *Daily Southern Cross* in its summary of the 6th instant, supplies some important information as to the state of matters amongst the natives in the Waikato.

There has been (says that journal) a decidedly hostile spirit manifested by the natives. In the latter end of March, a party, 200 strong, came to Kohekohe, in the Lower Waikato, where the Governor had workmen employed erecting a court-house and police station, and took possession of the place and the works. They then rafted the timber, fetching it down the Waikato to the vicinity of the Queen's redoubt at Maungatawhiri, where it was left. They took care of the carpenters. This act was instigated by three native assessors (paid magistrates), who have no connexion, that we can learn, with the Waikato which could warrant them to advise their fellow countrymen to the commission of this outrage. Parenthetically we may say that, for once in the history of our government of the natives, justice has been meted out to them. The assessors of "our sovereign lady the Queen" have been deprived of their pay and office, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing, at least for once in their lives that virtue is its own reward. A few days later (March 24th) an armed band of about eighty men, under Rewi Maniapoto marched to Te Awamutu, the station where Mr. Gorst, the civil commissioner, had fixed his residence, and where the *Pihoihoi Mokemoke* (a Maori newspaper printed by the Government officials) was got up and published. Mr. Gorst and some of his people were absent. The house was broken into, and the printing-press, type, letter box, postage stamps, money, and other valuables were removed. The press was broken, and every copy of the obnoxious journal destroyed. Sentries were posted round the house, as Mr. Gorst was told on his return, to protect his property. There were two native chiefs of the King party in the house, who refused their assent to the burning of the house by the attacking party. Our contemporary, the *New Zealander*, informs the public, in his summary, that "The seizure of the printing-press at Te Awamutu on the 24th ultimo, by Rewi Maniapoto and eighty armed men, has created a profound sensation and great uneasiness, as we learn, amongst the most thoughtful of the Waikatos; we are enabled to state, on good authority, that steps were taken by the king's party to recover the property immediately after the outrage was made known. Te Paea, known as Princess Sophia, waited on Rewi at his settlement, Whakaterepapera; and Matutaera, the Maori king, followed his sister to the same place, and demanded the immediate restoration of all that had been taken from Mr. Gorst's establishment. The printing materials and the other articles taken by Rewi and his followers, it was understood, were to have been returned to the Civil Commissioner on the 31st ultimo. It appears that the daring act perpetrated by these people had for its avowed object the driving away of Mr. Gorst, whose industrial establishment and opposition journal, the *Pihoihoi*, are looked upon by the extreme king party with a very jealous eye, and that Rewi's myrmidons, before they broke into the printing office, went through the formality of prayer—their guns in their right hands, one knee bent." This article is undoubtedly calculated to mislead; whether it is intentionally so or not is not for us to say. We are not in the secrets of the Maori king party, and cannot, therefore, speak or write with the "authority" which our contemporary ostentatiously parades. From the paragraph we have quoted a person at a distance would believe that the attack on Mr. Gorst's establishment was made by the "extreme King party," for the purpose solely and simply of suppressing the "opposition journal the *Pihoihoi*," and likewise that the outrage was confined to breaking into the printing-office and seizing the printing-press. Before we go further we will mention that the outrage was of a far more serious character than has been so represented; and, further, that the Ngatimaniapoto, who were the agents in its commission, are a lawless set of men, fond of plunder, and unscrupulous as to their mode of obtaining it. The chief difficulty of the King movement is that it is made the excuse for acts of lawless outrage, which the king and his supporters are unable to repress, were they ever so willing—on which latter subject we entertain the very gravest doubts. As to "the profound sensation and great uneasiness" which the outrage on Te Awamutu station produced "amongst the more thoughtful of the Waikatos," and as to the steps taken to recover the property by the King party, we do not happen to know particularly. But we are somewhat sceptical of the conditions said to have been assented to by Rewi being carried out; and we ground our doubts on intelligence received from the Waikato, from trustworthy Europeans, and not from the King natives, nor from Europeans accustomed to look at public questions through Maori eyes. That the natives who attacked Mr. Gorst's establishment did it with the consent and privity of several King chiefs, two of whom played the parts of "protectors" after the property was made away with, we have no doubt. We have no reason for supposing, however, that Matutaera or his sister, the Princess Sophia, were personally implicated, and they may have felt not a little "uneasiness" when contemplating the consequences to themselves of such active partisanship. That the outrage at Kohekohe, and that at Te Awamutu have a bearing on, and relation to, the doings at Taranaki there can be no doubt.

Since writing the above, we have received fuller particulars, and later dates from the Waikato, from our own correspondent, which we append:—

Upper Waipa, March 26, 1863.—On the 24th instant, Mr. Commissioner Gorst visited Waipa, on his return to Otawhao. In the evening he found that the natives had attacked the printing-office of the school, gutted it, and that the spoil had been carried away to Kihikihi. Rewi Tukorehu and his band were encamped in the paddock, with the intention of remaining there until Mr. Gorst went away.

On the following day the Rev. A. Reid went over to Otawhao. He reasoned with Rewi and persuaded him to draw off his forces, Mr. Gorst having given him a promise in writing to go in three weeks from that time, if ordered by the Governor so to do.

Rewi stated that it had been his intention to have burnt down the whole place that night.

Taati and Tioreore pretended to take Mr. Gorst's part. They blamed Rewi and his men for breaking the leg of the press, and for coming armed, though agreeing with him in the propriety of expelling the magistrate. Being his near neighbours, and having been on friendly terms with him, Maori etiquette required that they should say a word or two in his favour.

The Ngatimaniapoto tribe, by whom this raid was made, are perhaps the most strenuous and consistent supporters the Maori king has got; they were the first to go to Taranaki, and the last to return; they kept so well under cover that they lost but few men, and they are not a little proud of having been the victors at the battle of the "Rotten Potato Water" (the engagement with Major Nelson).

The natives lower down the river have pulled down the school and court-house Governor Grey was having erected at William Te Wheoro's place, a few miles above Maungatawhiri; they have floated all the timber down there.

Mr. Swainson had his fowling-piece taken from him as he was coming up the river. I believe he managed to recovered it subsequently.

All European canoes coming up the river are ransacked in search of spirituous liquors.

The *Pihoihoi* of the 9th March, 1863, contains a remarkable letter from the Rev. Riwai Te Ahu to William King, and that chief's reply. He tells William King that if he persists in refusing to have the Waitara dispute investigated, "the English gentlemen, the bishops and ministers, who took his part, will be divided, and that the words of Governor Browne and his land purchasers will be believed." William King replied, "that he has no thought of having Waitara tried."

Men and women carried into slavery many years ago frequently discover their relations among deputations visiting the King at Ngaruawahia. All this fraternising among themselves would be very gratifying if we did not know that a hostile feeling to us is at the bottom of it.

The natives generally appear to expect that Governor Grey will resent the expulsion of his magistrate and schools. When told of the folly of their conduct, and of the hopelessness of resistance, they say their object is "to die nobly" (kia mate pai). There are several haughty spirits among them, who, I believe, would blow their own brains out rather than submit to English law or any civilised law. But there can be no doubt, if the mass get a few good thrashings, they would yield as other high spirited races have done before now.

You may remember a drunken soldier struck a native at Taranaki some little time ago. A great deal has been made of this affair.

If Governor Grey thought that these people would permit a reactionary journal to be published in their midst, he has been widely mistaken.

By moving the troops on the territory claimed by their allies, whom they are pledged to assist, he has broken the truce, and must now be prepared to meet the hostility at the Waikato tribes. R.

The same correspondent writes again under date 31st March. His letter, however, contains no additional facts, but only reflections on the state of affairs in the Waikato, where the natives declare they will have neither English law nor British magistrates, nor schools, nor any of those costly institutions which the Government designed for the elevation of their race. They prefer a state of savage independence, and one can almost suppose that they heard and pondered on the dying speech of Lizard Skin, so effectively recorded in "Old New Zealand"—"Oh my tribe! be brave that ye may live." They evidently attribute the decay of their race to their partial adoption of the habits of civilised men, and seek a remedy by isolating themselves, and declining to have anything to do with our laws or Government.

A letter from Waipa, dated April 1st, has been received, which states that Aporo and Hone Ropiha were the leaders of the Ngatimaniapoto who came from Hangatiki to Te Awamutu; and that Wi Kingi, of Taranaki, and Rewi led the party from Kihikihi.

William Thompson held a *runanga* with Rewi on the 1st instant, at which he requested him to leave in his hands all future proceedings in reference to Mr. Gorst, to give up the press, and pay for damages. Rewi agreed to the two former, but not to the latter. William Thompson said, after his talk with Rewi, that Rewi was "very hard." Thompson went to Mr. Gorst, and behaved in a friendly way to all appearance, but recommended Mr. Gorst to remove quietly, as he could not tell, nor hold himself accountable for, what Rewi and Ngatimaniapoto might do. Our correspondent further intimates (says the *Cross*) that what the natives mean by "giving up the press," is that they are content to return it, provided it is sent from the Waikato to Auckland. "Affairs, therefore, are not very bright," he adds; and he is one of the best informed Europeans in the district.

Mr. Gorst has since come to Auckland. Whether he will return will, doubtless, be decided by the Governor's reply to Rewi's letter.

THE COOK DEMONSTRATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I notice with much interest the preparations which are being made for a festival at Botany Bay in commemoration of the landing of Captain Cook, and believing that anything which has passed, more particularly at that spot, in reference to the great circumnavigator, will have a certain interest at the present time, I venture to forward to you an extract from the private journal of Lieutenant Philip Gidley King, of H.M. ship Sirius, who with another officer was sent from Port Jackson by Governor Phillip to wait upon M. De La Perouse, on his arrival in Botany Bay. The compliment paid by that distinguished Frenchman to our own talented countryman appears to have been recorded in the exact words used on the occasion—words which are full of modest appreciation of another's worth, and which reflect as much credit on the character of the person who used them, as on him to whom they referred.

Yours, &c.,

P. G. K.

April 15.

The following is the extract referred to:—

February 2nd, 1788.—At two in the morning, Lieutenant Dawes, of the Marines, and myself set off in a cutter for Botany Bay to visit Monsieur de la Perouse, on the part of Governor Phillip, and to offer him whatever he might have occasion for. We got down to the harbour's mouth at daylight, and arrived on board the Boussole at 11 o'clock in the morning, where we were received with the greatest politeness and attention by M. de la Perouse and his officers. After delivering my message to him, he returned his thanks to the Governor for his attention to him and made the same offers which he had received. * * * As the wind came on to blow fresh from the northward, I yielded to the solicitations of the French Commodore and consented to dine with him and stay the remainder of the day. In the course of my conversation, I found that he had touched at and been off the following places, viz., Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Catherine's; he had run down the coasts of Chili and California, been at Kamschatka, where he replaced the wooden inscription near Captain Clerke's grave with a copper one, for which I thanked him in the name of the corps. * * * After dinner, I attended the Commodore and other officers on shore, where I found him quite established, having thrown round his tents a stockade guarded by two small guns. * * * An observatory tent was also fixed here, in which was an astronomical quadrant, clocks, &c., under the management of M. Dagelet, astronomer, and one of the Academie des Sciences at Paris. * * * M. de la Perouse informed me that at every place where he has touched at or been near, that he has found all the astronomical and nautical works of Captain Cook to be very exact and true, and concluded by saying, "Enfin, Monsieur Cook a tant fait qu'il ne m'a rien laissé a faire, que d'admirer ses œuvres."

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—On Monday, 13th instant, a meeting of the council was held at the council chambers, at 7·30 p.m. Present—The chairman (Mr. F. W. Holland), and councillors Knight, Kingsbury, Bailey, Bedford, Conley, Curtis, and Munro. Minutes of proceedings of previous meeting read and confirmed. Correspondence—Letter from Mr. G. Davis, of Goulburn, enclosing agreement signed purporting to let the old School of Arts to the council for chambers for two years; received and read. The following report brought up and received: From finance committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts amounting to £30 4s. 10d. Councillor Curtis moved, "That the report of the finance committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted." The motion was seconded by councillor Conley. The chairman laid on the table the assessment, and recommended the councillors for each ward to make arrangements to examine and report on the fairness of the charges by next meeting. Pursuant to notice, councillor Knight moved, "That the council vote £30 for the construction of a culvert in Bedford-street." The motion was seconded by councillor Conley, when, after a lengthy discussion, by permission, councillor Knight withdrew his motion until a future day. Also, pursuant to notice, councillor Knight moved, seconded by councillor Conley, "That four men be employed in O'Connell and Kingston Wards, and two in Enmore Ward." Councillor Bedford moved as an amendment, seconded by councillor Conley, "That six men be employed in O'Connell Ward, four men in Kingston, and two in Enmore Wards." A discussion took place as to the expediency of laying out money until a survey and report had been made. As a further amendment, councillor Bailey moved, "That no daily labour be employed until such time as a proper survey and report of the streets most requiring attention be surveyed and reported on by the surveyor." The amendment was seconded by councillor Kingsbury. When upon taking down the names there appeared four for, and three against the amendment. It was therefore declared carried. Two other motions standing in councillor Knight's name were withdrawn. Several notices of motion were handed in, and the meeting terminated.

At the Surry Sessions on Tuesday, Mrs. Thomas, a widow, who received a high character for humanity and kind feeling, was tried for cruelly ill-using a girl who had gone into her service from the workhouse. The case occupied the whole day. The treatment which the girl alleged she had received was of the most unwomanly and cruel kind. The defence was a total denial of the charge. The jury, however, found Mrs. Thomas guilty, and she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the immediate erection of a first-class hotel, on premises next Australian Joint Stock Bank, Watt-street, Newcastle.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of C. H. LEWIS, Esq., architect, Sydney, and W. H. WHYTE, Newcastle, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before FRIDAY, 1st May next, at noon.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

TENDERS will be received, until MONDAY, the 20th instant, for the whole of the Painting and Decorations of the RAINBOW TAVERN, Pitt and King streets. For plans and specifications apply to A. TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for building a VILLA TUSCANA, at Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River. Plans to be inspected at the office of Mr. HAROLD BREES, architect, New Pitt-street, opposite Exchange. To be delivered on or before the twenty-seventh instant. Mr. Brees does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

TENDERS for the Building of a Four-roomed Cottage will be received up to the 27th April. Plans and specifications to be seen at Mr. ANDERSON'S, next to the ground, Denman-street, Glebe Road. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TENDERS for BRIDGE over the Paterson, at Dunmore, quantities, &c. 51, Hunter-street.

TENDERS.—Quantities, &c., for tendering, may be obtained of C. MAYES, 51, Hunter-street.

TENDERS for the construction (wood work only) of Wagons and Skips, according to patterns, on view at the works of the Waratah Colliery, near Newcastle, will be received on and before WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, at the offices of the Waratah Coal Company, Mort's-buildings, where specification may be seen.

By order of the Board.
GEORGE SPAIGHT, secretary.

TO BOILER MAKERS.—Tenders Wanted for the making of a set of BOILERS for the I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nowra. Plans to be seen, and all particulars ascertained from Mr. N. DAVIDSON, 61, Sussex-street North.

CAUTION.—BANKERS, MERCHANTS, and others are hereby cautioned not to NEGOTIATE the undermentioned PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn by Messrs. Watkins and Leigh in favour of W. H. Eldred, the same having been lost or mislaid.

No. 1151.—W. and L.—Date 13th March, 4 months after date, due 16th July, £2824 16s.

No. 1152—W. and L.—Date 13th March, 5 months after date, due 16th August, £1412 7s. 11d.

No. 1153—W. and L.—Date 13th March, 5 months after date, due 16th August, £1412 8s.

PIANOFORTES.—CAUTION.—The public are respectfully cautioned against buying instruments bearing the name of "Allison and Allison," as that firm has not been in existence since the year 1848. The only firm having a right to that name is "Ralph Allison and Sons," 108, Wardour-street, London.

(Signed) RALPH ALLISON and SONS.

FOUND, a BULLDOG. The owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply 411, Pitt-street.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a silk-satin Embroidered VEST, on Thursday evening last. The above reward will be paid if returned to 146, Gloucester-street.

£1 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED from a post at the Custom House, where she was tied, on the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., a bay MARE, branded CH near side. Any person bringing the same to R. TOWNS and CO. will receive the above reward, or if detained after this will be prosecuted.

£5 REWARD.—Whereas on the night of the 11th instant, at the Lachlan Swamp, the undersigned was robbed of four £1 notes in a tin cap box, rolled up in a Californian shirt. The above reward will be given on conviction of the thief. EDWARD SALMON, Lachlan Swamp, Randwick.

CAUTION TO FENCE-STEALERS.—£2 reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person prosecuting to conviction any other person for stealing or otherwise destroying his fences on his estate on the Glenmore Road. JOHN GURNER.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—A reward of £2 will be given to any person giving information leading to the conviction of any individual found depositing night-soil, boiling-down or slaughtering beasts, allowing horses, pigs, or other animals to be at large, or causing any other nuisance within the limits of the municipality, contrary to law.

By order of the Council,
THOMAS FRASER, council clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, George-street, Redfern, 18th April.

£3 REWARD if strayed, £5 if stolen, an iron-grey MARE; black head and legs; branded ⌒ over H off shoulder. From Point Farm, Liverpool. NICHOLAS LAVERCOMBE.

STRAYED, from Mr. Leftwich's, South Head, Brown MARE, branded 2 over US on near shoulder, and EB on near shoulder. £1 reward on recovery, to Mr. JOHNSTON, at the Bee Hive Inn Prince-street.

TALLOW and HIDES.—Advances on consignments to Messrs. Irving, Ebsworth, and Holmes.
FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

£25,000.—TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS Trust Money open for INVESTMENT on security of real estate. Apply to JAMES GILCHRIST, or, to A. H. PALMER, at the offices of Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., 88, Clarence-street, or to T. ICETON, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

£1500 TRUST MONEY to LEND, on security of real property. J. GRAFTON ROSS, 24, Bridge-street.

TO BE LENT, £4500, in one or more sums, and several other smaller sums. Apply to STENHOUSE and HARDY, solicitors, Hunter-street.

JUST RECEIVED, per Mail, price 18s., REMINISCENCES OF THIRTY YEARS' RESIDENCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES, ETC., by Roger Therry, Esq., late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, New South Wales. Sydney: J. J. MOORE, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

JUST PUBLISHED, foolscap 8vo., cloth; price 2s. 6d., A GEOGRAPHY OF NEW SOUTH WALES; Physical, Industrial, and Political, by W. WILKINS, Esq., Chief Inspector of National Schools, Sydney. J. J. MOORE, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

BIDDER'S TABLES for calculating earthwork; price 2s. Sold at COLE'S Circulating Library, Pitt-st.

RANDWICK RACES.—
Suits sweating clothing
Suits kersey ditto
Ditto princess check ditto
Horse blankets
Woollen and linen bandages
Fetlock and speedy cutting boots
Race saddles, from 3½ lbs. to 6 lbs.
Race bridles and martingales
Knee caps and spurs
Gold and silver mounted presentation whips.
JOHN BRUSH, saddler, 407, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

MAIL STEAMER MADRAS.
Rifleman
Strathdon.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY will submit to the LADIES of SYDNEY, and VISITORS to the METROPOLIS, a BRILLIANT DISPLAY of Winter Novelties, just landed from the MAIL steamer MADRAS.

These will be supplemented by TWO MAGNIFICENT SHIPMENTS, opened on Saturday from the
RIFLEMAN, and
STRATHDON.

D. J. and Co. purchased from Messrs. Vyse and Son, Messrs. Welch and Sons, and a celebrated Paris manufacturer, the WHOLE of their BONNETS and HATS, as shown in the
International Exhibition of 1862.

Ladies are specially invited to their Millinery Department, where these choice goods will be shown, in
HEAD DRESSES, WREATHS, and ORNAMENTS
Real Lace and Blond CAPS
MILLINERY and Untrimmed BONNETS
Novelties in Equestrian and Promenade HATS.

A very beautiful variety has been received by each of the above vessels
in the MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Their efforts have been successfully directed in the selections of the LATEST and most FAVOURITE SHAPES, with the newest trimmings. Very elegant designs in
Rich Genoa and Lyons VELVET MANTLES
Ditto French and Italian glace ditto
The new drap de Veleur ditto.

Also, every new texture produced for THIS SEASON, in JACKETS for PROMENADE and HOUSE wear, the variety is unlimited.

SHAWLS.
Prize designs, in FRENCH and PAISLEY SCARFS
Richly embroidered cashmere Ecosse ditto
Angola and llama cloth, trimmed real fur, ditto
The PATENT REVERSIBLE SHAWLS, in all the new colours
Fine tartan clan ditto
Fine Shetland wrap ditto
The new ALEXANDRA check ditto.

D. J. and CO. have imported for their winter trade, a superb variety of REAL and well seasoned FURS, muffs, boas, and cuffs to match, in
Ermine
Sable
Kolinski
Chinchilla
Baum Marten
Grebe
Miniver
Mink
Marmot.

IN THE SILK DEPARTMENT
some extraordinary goods will be shown this day; they can, with confidence, direct the attention of ladies to several cases of
RICH FRENCH GLACES and POULT DE SOIES, in broche, checks and stripes, purchased in London in February, and are fully 25 per cent. below their value.
2 cases REAL IRISH POPLINS, in clan tartans, plain and broche
Rich corded silks, in black and new colours
Rich faconne gros d'ateliers
Rich jewelled pompadours
Rich French taffetas and crystalines, in every new shade.

FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT.
An immense variety of MADE-UP SKIRTS, in entirely new materials, with suitable trimmings. Also,
Fancy winceys
Chine cloths
Fancy reptaras
Chintz granites
Broche lindseys
Ditto poplinettes
Knickerbocker tweeds
Fancy angolas
A choice assortment of small patterns for children's wear, cut by the yard.

The EMBROIDERED MUSLIN GOODS will attract especial notice.—
EXHIBITION PATTERNS, in book and cambric, COLLARS, CUFFS, and SLEEVES
Fashionable CHEMISETTES, MUCH WORN
Very choice VESTS, BODICES, and JACKETS, beautifully embroidered and trimmed
FRENCH SETS, the finest needlework
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS, the Princess Alexandra, the Countess de Persigny, and all the newest styles
Lawn RIDING HABIT SETS, plain and fancy
FRENCH and COVENTRY RIBBONS
Rich BONNET ribbons, in all the new colours
The PRINCESS ALICE edge ditto, every width
BROCHE neck ribbons

These include some of the CHOICEST DESIGNS and RICHEST QUALITIES to be obtained in the HOME MARKET.
Ladies' and children's French KID GLOVES
JOSEPHINE kid gloves, (Rouillon's first choice)
TREFOUSSE ET CIE'S best PARIS ditto, in the NEW BROWN, HUMBOLDT, and all colours
FRANCOIS and ROCHAT'S ditto ditto
FRENCH kid gloves in all colours, fancy sewn, black sewn violet, &c., &c.
Ladies' Russian leather belts
The Parisian and Alexandra ditto
The new TRAVELLING COMPANION, BELT and POCKET, ALL COLOURS.

BALL AND EVENING COSTUME.

DAVID JONES and CO. having now completed the landing of their shipment from the Strathdon, will EXHIBIT, THIS DAY, in their SHOW ROOMS, an extensive and beautiful collection of
NEW SILKS, in delicate tints
Ditto, Crystalizes and Antiques
Ditto, Tout Cuit Satins
Richly Embroidered and Tinselled Tulle Skirts
Ditto Puffed and Rouched TARLATAN ditto
Ditto Worked Grenadine ditto.

These goods, manufactured in anticipation of the MARRIAGE of the PRINCE of WALES, are the most superb novelties produced for the season.

In order to meet the requirements of the APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON, D. J. and CO. have TRIPLED their IMPORTATIONS of
WREATHS and BOQUETS HEAD DRESSES
FEATHERS and FLOWERS ORNAMENTS.

They have just opened for their FANCY DEPARTMENT,
WHITE SILK TULLES, two and three yards wide, for evening robes and bridal squares
BLACK and WHITE tulle RUCHINGS, PUFFINGS, &c.
BRUSSELS NETS, in all widths
Coloured CAMBRAYS and FRENCH CRAPES
White LACE FLOUNCINGS
Choice HONITON SETS (inexpensive)
EXHIBITION and LASSIE ditto, in fancy boxes
Real lace COLLARS and SETS, an unusual assortment
White blond lace BERTHAS, trimmed with exquisite taste
Black and white ditto, in most fashionable shapes
REAL HONITON and MALTESE ditto ditto
Black Maltese and thread lace CAPES, BODICES, and PELERINES
New French CHEMISETTES and VESTS
LAPPETS, crown, COIFFURES and plumes, in great variety
Novelties in lace, silk, velvet, and finely embroidered GRENADINE SASHES, to match tulle and other evening dresses
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, in Brussles, Valenciennes, Honiton, Maltese, Irish crochet, zephyr, and French point laces. These goods excel in quality, taste, and value any previously imported
FRENCH worked CAMBRIC and clear lawn handkerchiefs
Magnificent RIBBONS for sashes
Richly BROCADED TARTAN ditto, in the leading clans
WHITE SILK HOSIERY, ladies' and children's, in all sizes
Ladies' BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, in white and delicate fancy colours
Long white ditto, with two buttons
French LAVENDER ditto, sewn BLACK and WHITE
LIGHT-COLOURED ditto, FANCY SEWN
CHILDREN'S ditto, in white, primrose, pink, mauve, light green, &c., every size.
345 and 347, George-street
Carriage entrance, 1, Barrack-street.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE.—Commencement of the Season.
OPENING OF NEW GOODS.

JOHN SKINNER has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he is now opening out FIFTY CASES of NEW and CHOICE GOODS suitable to the season, imported expressly for the retail trade, to which branch J. S. devotes the whole of his attention, thereby ensuring to purchasers a class of useful goods rarely to be met with, and at prices that are beyond the pale of comparison, as the principle upon which his business is conducted, is SMALL profits and LARGE RETURNS.

Among the goods now offered are many fabrics, quite new, and not before introduced. The following will be found worthy of notice:—
6 cases of the CLOTH OF GOLD, a beautiful texture, French merino width, at 2s 6d per yard
4 cases of genuine French merinos, extra fine qualities, all shades, 2s 6d per yard
2 cases of superfine plain winceys, all colours, commencing 6½d per yard
4 cases of fancy broche and satin checked winceys, at 1s 3d per yard, really worth 2s 6d
3 cases of plain reps, all one price, viz., 1s per yard
2 cases of checked and striped, commencing at 8½d per yard
4 cases of reps, the best goods manufactured, in all the various clans, at 1s 9d per yard
2 cases of cashmere shawls, quite new styles, in various colours, commencing at 7s 11d each
1 case of embroidered long shawls, in various shades of colour, all at one guinea each. These goods are worth 50s each
2 cases of children's fancy hosiery, consisting of shetland ribbed, fancy striped merino, angola, &c.
2 cases of ladies' merino, angola, beaver, in plain and fancy striped
1 case of French coutille stays, at 2s 10d
1 case of trimmings, quite new, &c., &c.
JOHN SKINNER, Australia House, 404, George-st.

MRS. SPEIRS begs to call the attention of her kind friends and the public in general that she has now opened, ex Mail, an assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, Hats, Children's Dresses, Hoods and Cloaks, Head-dresses, &c., now open for inspection, 295, George-street.

EX MAIL STEAMER.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Josephine Kid Gloves, in all the choice colours. LEWIS, Hunter-street.

EX MAIL STEAMER.—Gentlemen's Tom Thumb, Eglinton, and Beaufort Ties. LEWIS, Hunter-st.

EX MAIL STEAMER.—Elegant Portemonnaies, in ivory, pearl, and tortoise shell. LEWIS, late Pillet.

EX MAIL STEAMER.—Nicoll's Zephyr Waterproof Tweed Overcoats. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Just opened, a fresh supply, 7s. 6d. each, or 6 for 42s. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

MANNIX, BROTHERS, Practical Tailors, beg most respectfully to call attention to the following list of prices:—

Black cloth suits to order	£4	4	0
Ditto ditto trousers..............	1	5	0
Splendid silk mixed suits	4	4	0
Tweed suits, to order, well shrunk	3	0	0
Ditto trousers ditto..............	1	0	0
Bedford cord trousers..............	1	5	0
Silk velvet vests, all colours......	1	8	0

And every other article in accordance.

MANNIX, BROTHERS, guarantee the best of workmanship, and general satisfaction, to all who favour them with a call.

*** Country orders promptly executed.
MANNIX, BROTHERS, 109, King-street.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, Surgical, Practical, and Mechanical Dentist, of Bligh and Hunter streets, would once more beg to inform his numerous patients and the public generally, that he cannot attend to them after noon on SATURDAYS, unless some especial appointment to the contrary has been made.

MESSRS. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL have received the following new goods, per overland mail and ship Rifleman.

LONDON-MADE WATCHES.
Gentlemen's gold hunting lever watches, of the very best description.
Ladies' gold lever watches.
Ladies' gold hunting lever watches, with dials in silver and gold, new and beautiful designs.
Silver lever hunting watches, in variety, and of superior quality.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
Abel's Magnetic Exploder—a new portable instrument for firing blasts without risk to life, and for firing if required from twelve to twenty-five charges simultaneously at a distance of at least 600 yards from the apparatus. This application of magneto-electricity possesses important advantages over the voltaic battery, the principal of which are, the small dimensions, weight, and cost of the magnetic exploder. A number of experiments have been made with the instrument at Woolwich and Chatham by direction of the British Government, and a most favourable report by Professor Wheatstone has been presented to the Secretary of State.
Medical Magnetic machines, with proper appliances.
Microscopes by Smith and Becks, Pillischer, &c.
Society of Arts Prize Microscopes at £4, with apparatus. This instrument shows with great distinctness the living animalculæ in water, a drop of which is generally kept in focus by B. and M. D. for the purpose of proving the power of the microscope.
New slides for magic lanterns
Geological slides, with book
Glass hydrometers
Hydrometer and saccharometer, combined
Ivory thermometers, for Sikes' hydrometers
Exhausting and condensing syringes
Cartesian divers.
SINGER'S PATENT NIGHT COMPASSES.—This compass can be used on the darkest night, in the open air, without artificial light; the course can be made out when the ordinary compass cannot be seen.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, &c.
Admiral Fitzroy's Weather Book, a manual of practical Meteorology, 450 pages
Researches on the Solar Spectrum, by Kirchoff
Dr. Lawrence on the Medical Application of Electro-magnetism
Barometer Charts
Various cheap works on the Microscope, &c., &c.

Besides the above the undersigned have a large variety of philosophical and surveying instruments, by the best makers.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and SILVER ex Mail steamer.
HARDY, BROTHERS, beg to call especial attention to one of the most beautiful shipments ever received by them, consisting of elegant designs in watches, jewellery, and presentation silver from the first London and continental manufacturers.
A superb assortment of diamond brooches, bracelets, &c.
Gem rings of all descriptions
Gold chains and alberts, new patterns
An immense assortment of watches from designs in the International Exhibition.
Presentation watches
Scarf pins, compasses, earrings, &c.
A select invoice of gold, silver, and ivory pencil cases, S. Mordan and Co.
All descriptions of field and opera glasses
Card cases, in silver, pearl, &c.
HARDY, BROTHERS, 5, Hunter-street.

PRESENTATION SILVER GOODS.—
Tea and coffee sets
Inkstands
Claret jugs
Salvers
Cups, in variety
Centre pieces, dessert stands, &c.
HARDY, BROTHERS, Show Rooms, 5, Hunter-street.

TO THE PUBLIC and all Interested in the Captain COOK TESTIMONIAL.—For SALE, that acknowledged first-class full-length PORTRAIT of Captain COOK, by Marshal Claxton, elegantly and costly framed. This exquisite Painting must be seen to be appreciated. For cards to view and other particulars apply to Mr. SANDON, bookseller, 318, George-street.

FOR SALE, a fine selection of fancy PIGEONS. Volunteer Hotel, Pitt and Park streets.

MELBOURNE and Miami N. Coal Co.—10 SHARES for SALE. A., Box 105, Post Office.

WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, to clear out, will be sold cheap. RAPHAEL, Margaret and Kent sts.

GISHURST'S COMPOUND—GISHURST'S COMPOUND—at LAW, SOMNER, and CO.'S, 260, Pitt-street.

GISHURST'S COMPOUND, a speedy and effectual remedy for Blight on Orange Trees.

LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

SEED WHEAT, Seed Oats, Lucerne Seed, for SALE HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

THREE-BUSHEL SACKS, Linseed Oil, Red Lead, &c., &c., for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WATTLE BARK—Tasmanian chopped—for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MAURITIUS SUGARS, ex Sea Breeze, for SALE.
80 tons yellow crystals
100 ditto fine counters
70 ditto good rations.
Sample bags at 14, Barrack-street.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP.

HART'S extra superfine Adelaide FLOUR, to arrive, for SALE.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for Messrs. John Hart and Co., Port Adelaide.

EMPTY Shoe Trunks for SALE, at DELANY'S, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, a handsome Grey GELDING, 4 years old, stands 15½ hands, quiet in saddle, and any kind of harness; warranted sound and free from vice. Price, £20. On view at GIBSON'S Horse Depot, next Burt's, Castlereagh-street.

A BARGAIN.—In the suburbs.—To be SOLD, a General STORE—shop, three rooms, large garden, plenty of water. Apply Mrs. BALDOCK'S, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a FARM, with orchard and eight-room cottage, &c., &c. Particulars from Mr. GOOD, Church-street, Parramatta; or Miss HOGAN, 95, Elizabeth street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, by private contract, at Petersham, a four-roomed brick COTTAGE, with Verandah, with a good supply of pure water; also three acres of good Land, about half in cultivation, well fenced, paled in. This property lies pleasant and healthy, and worth looking after. Inquire at Petersham Station for Mr. BRYANT'S place.

GWYDIR, MACQUARIE, or NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.—Wanted to purchase, by private contract, at a high price, a STATION with 30,000 sheep, and from 5000 to 10,000 cattle. FORBES, King-street.

£2000 PER ANNUM.—To be SOLD, a magnificent FARM, very compact, four miles from water carriage, which from dairy produce alone is now bringing in £24 per week. This property is to be sold very cheap. FORBES, King-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT, drawing and single rooms. Mrs. M'KINLEY, Wentworth House, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS, with Board, lady and gentleman, or gentlemen, at 13, O'Connell-st., near HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS for Gentleman, or Lady and Gentleman. Mrs. WRIGHT, 187, Premier-terrace, William-street.

APARTMENTS Vacant, with Board, at Miss WHITE'S, 199, Macquarie-st., opposite Domain Gate.

A LARGE FRONT BEDROOM, facing the harbour, for two gentlemen (friends), with Partial Board, in a private family; no children. Terms £1 1s. per week each. Cards at Mr. HORNER'S, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. SAMSON, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 157, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street, £1 1s. Separate room if required.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs. ELDER'S, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Terms from £1.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a private family, for two Gentlemen, or a Gentleman and his Wife, in a most healthy part of Surry Hills. For address apply Mr. JONES, jeweller, 330, George-street.

CARLTON-TERRACE, Wynyard-square.—HOUSES in this terrace to LET. Apply to Messrs. DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE VACANT. Board optional. Mrs. HENEY'S, 96, Elizabeth-st. North.

FURNISHED BEDROOM for a Gentleman, 10s. a week to a permanent tenant. 253, Castlereagh-st.

GROCERS, and others.—Wanted to LET, a 10-roomed HOUSE, in William-street. FORBES, King-st.

HOMESTEAD.—To be LET, Mansion, gardens, paddocks, and grounds, within easy access of town. This property will be let to a suitable tenant at a low rent for a term. JULES JOUBERT, 229, George-street.

MANLY BEACH.—TO LET, Furnished, MARGATE HOUSE, opposite the Maze.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Parramatta.—To LET, a neat COTTAGE of six rooms, delightfully situated in a good garden, well stocked with fruit trees and vegetables. Rent, to a good tenant, only 10s. per week; abundance of water, and a fine run for poultry and cattle. T. KENNEDY.

NO. 29, Lower Fort-street, to LET. Enquire next door, north side.

STORAGE, first class, for 1000 tons of free goods, at low rates. H. R. REID, 54, Pitt-street.

SPAYED COWS.—Wanted, 1000, age 2 to 5, immediately; and 2000, 3 to 7, in August. FORBES, King-st.

SUITES of APARTMENTS, for families and gentlemen. Mrs. BRADY, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

ST. PETER'S, Campbelltown.—The Glebe of 40 acres (fenced) attached to this Parish, to be LET. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
E. SMITH.
Parsonage, Campbelltown, April 9th.

TO LET, a small GROCER'S SHOP, in Cumberland-street. Apply at No. 37.

TO LET, a PUBLIC HOUSE, Bee Hive Inn, Haymarket. Enquire on the premises.

TO LET, a detached BUILDING, suitable for a Photographic Gallery. FUSEDALE, 257, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Burwood, two furnished COTTAGES. Apply J. ROCHE.

TO LET, HOUSE, No. 43, Bathurst-street West. Apply at No. 47.

TO LET, a HOUSE, Furnished, 7, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, the upper part of YORKE, BROTHERS' STORES, carriers, 519, George-street.

TO LET or SELL, COTTAGE and GARDEN, at Darling Point. THOMAS BAKER, Pitt-street.

TO LET, MARLBOROUGH COTTAGE, Marlborough-street, Surry Hills. Apply to Mr. HOLT, 267, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET.—The STORE and PREMISES in Pitt-street, lately occupied by Mr. Edward Wyld. Apply on the premises, or to BROWN and CO., Spring-street.

TO LET, a suite of OFFICES, 251, Treasury-buildings, George-street. Apply to the Secretary of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street North, a HOUSE of six rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street, or 112, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, No. 4, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst. Apply to Mr. BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street, Paddington, a comfortable first-class COTTAGE. Apply on the premises; or W. TAYLOR, Jaques' Wharf, Sussex-street.

TO LET, that SHOP, No. 527, Brickfield-hill, adjoining Mr. Kingsborough's. Apply to Mr. RICHARD BINNIE, 292, George-street.

TO LET, a first-class HOUSE—No. 2, Thurlow-terrace, opposite Baptist Gardens; water laid on. Apply 74, Elizabeth-street North.

TO MERCHANTS, Speculators, and others.—The undersigned has safe, commodious, and first-class STORAGE for 2000 tons of goods, which will be taken at very low rates. J. SIMMONS, jun., stores, 58, New Pitt-st.

TO BE LET, furnished, Mirrools, the residence of Mr. J. E. Manning, on the Edgecliffe Road, recently occupied by Augustus Morris, Esq. Apply to B. BUCHANAN, Mort and Co.'s.

TO LET, Eveleigh HOUSE and Grounds, situate at Chippendale, near the city boundary, and now in the occupation of H. Shadforth, Esq. Apply to Mr. T. MACCULLOCH, 50, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, those commodious STORES, in York-street, at present in the occupation of the undersigned; possession can be given 1st June next. Apply to IREDALE and CO.

TO SHOEMAKERS, Drapers, and others.—To LET, next to Christ church, two (2) first-class SHOPS, with plate-glass fronts. Apply JOSEPH BAYLISS, 804, George-street.

TO LET, or for SALE, on the main road between Paddington and Waverley, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, which for salubrity of air and cheerfulness of prospect stands unrivalled. A respectable and permanent tenant will be liberally dealt with. Application to HENRY HINE NEWMAN, house and land agent, &c.

TO BE LET, LEPPINGTON, half way between Liverpool and Campbelltown; it contains 700 acres, and there is a comfortable House, and every requisite convenience for a family; and a never-failing supply of good water. There is a church and a post-office in the parish. Terms, moderate. Enquire of Mrs. CORDEAUX, on the estate.

TO be LET, the GLENFIELD ESTATE, near Liverpool, containing about 1000 acres, on which is a good family house, with garden, orchard, &c., formerly in the occupation of C. Throsby, Esq., and lately of John Douglas, Esq. There is a railway station close to the property, which adjoins the Macquarie Fields Estate, in the occupation of Rev. G. F. M'Arthur. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO LET, ERSKINE PARK, South Creek, near Penrith, containing 500 acres of the very best description of soil, and well watered. There is a good cottage, outbuildings, garden, orchard, stock yards, &c., &c. 2500 acres adjoining can be leased with it, if desirable, at a mere nominal rent. Responsible parties will be liberally dealt with. Full particulars on application to THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, 428, George-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by postage stamps.

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